■ TOURISM

Bamberg – a glory of the Middle Ages

For those who have never been to Bamberg the name of this town probably conjures up the idea of the famous rider, the Romance architecture Cathedral and the significance of the town in the Middle Ages.

Maybe some of them will remember that under Pope Clement II there was a close contact between Bamberg and the Eternal City and that the Bishop of Bamberg was also head of the Christian world.

Only the initiated know that Bamberg offers a wealth of charming voyages of discovery through romantic old lanes and a number of architectural places interest.

Bamberg is situated where the foothills of the Steigerwald run northwards into the fruitful plain created by the River Main and the tributaries of the Regnitz just before the mouth of this river.

As early as 902 A.D. the family of the Margrave of Babenberger built a fortress on one of these hills to protect the whole region. This was later to become the Domberg.

It became the heart of the imperial town and centre of a bishopric, developed around the old St Martin's church – as early as 903 Bamberg is mentioned as a "Stadt" (town).

One important factor in Bamberg's history is the favour shown to this town on the edge of the Holy Roman Empire by the Emperor Heinrich II (1002 – 1024) and his wife Kunigunde.

In 1004 Heinrich laid the foundation stone of the Cathedral.

Bamberg Cathedral was completed in 1237 and today is one of the most notable works of Romance architecture in this country.

Three years later the Emperor founded the bishopric as a mission centre and bestowed riches upon it.

This was the start of the steep rise to prominence of the "town on seven hills".

In 1020 the Kaiser and his wife invited 72 bishops and princes from all over the world to the consecration of the Stephanskirohe (St Stephen's Church). The Pope attended the consecration ceremony and in 1046 Bishop Suidger became Pope.

A tour of the town shows how Bamberg's political and religious importance affected building programmes in the town.

Apart from the Cathedral and Stephanskirche at the same time the Imperial Palatinate, St Michael's Monastery and a number of smaller churches and chapels were erected.

Even as early as the end of the Romance period Bamberg's skyline offered the selection of towers that today greets the arriving traveller, whether he come from the direction of Würzburg, Coburg or Nuremberg.

The 14th and 15th centuries brought feuds and perils to Bamberg. The bourgeois valley part of the town revolted against the holy town on the hills and the bloodshed could not be stopped before the Emperor Sigismund took a hand.

The Gothic era slipped by without anything of note being built in Bamberg.



The Monastery of St Michael in Bamberg. The church dates from Medieval times (Photo: Ernesto Fi...)

The Renaissance, too, made little impression on the town.

Baroque and Rococo were the next flourishing periods for Bamberg. This was largely due to the princely bishops from the Schönborn family. Lothar Franz and his nephew Friedrich Karl who ruled consecutively in the first half of the eighteenth century. It was they who finally made great changes to Bamberg.

J.M. Küchel, Maximilian von Welsch, Balthasar Neumann and the three Dientzenhofers were at work in Bamberg and it is very much due to them that the town received its gay, festival air.

Massive buildings arose, well worthy of standing alongside the Cathedral. The new *Residenz* was built opposite the old Court. It has richly furnished interiors and a rose garden which is in summer a fairytale of odours and colours.

This affords a magnificent view of the red-brown roofs of the town, the Michaelsberg and the horizon.

The St Michael Monastery was renovated at this stage by J.L. Dientzenhofer. A little later J.M. Küchel re... the *Altenborg* which dates from the original fortress built in pre-historic times. This became the crowning glory of the south part of Bamberg.

In the town the *Böttingerhaus*, the St Martin's church on the other bank of the Regnitz, the Town Hall on the ... and *Concordia House* which was built ... the Privy Council or Johann Böttinger.

(Handelsblatt, 8 May ...)

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 11 June 1970
Ninth Year - No. 426 - By air

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All that is needed now is a sign from Moscow on *Ostpolitik*

Matters are gradually coming to a head. The Federal government's policy towards the Eastern Bloc has reached a point at which difficult decisions are called for. It is as well that they are not being made merely for the sake of coming to a swift decision

It is equally clear that they must not be debated to a standstill in a flurry of incessant attempts at interpretation and arguments by way of pretext. There must be no repetition of the hue and cry about the non-proliferation treaty, which for a while made this country's diplomatic position meaningless.

Even so it was right to withstand the temptation to rush through such an important and far-reaching treaty as the emerging agreement with the Soviet Union at breakneck speed.

Historic dimensions are at stake. Forthcoming local elections cannot be allowed to assume prime importance. The Soviet Union in particular can only be interested in a treaty that is supported without reservations by a majority in this country and so promises to be lasting in nature.

An agreement based on recognition of the results of the Second World War must safeguard the freedom of West Berlin.

Berlin is not, of course, subject to negotiation between Bonn and Moscow; it is the responsibility of the four Allies. At the same time the Federal Republic is naturally interested to no small extent in improving and safeguarding the status of West Berlin.

Bonn must take care to ensure that the undertaking to respect the territorial integrity of all European countries cannot even indirectly be interpreted as recognition of the East Berlin claim that West Berlin is on GDR territory.

Berlin, when all is said and done, is the point at which the German interests of the Western powers meet those of the Soviet Union on the one hand and the alliance obligations of this country on the other.

All that is lacking is some sign from Moscow that holds forth the promise of progress in the Berlin talks. The results of the Second World War will only have been dealt with when the Berlin question is well and truly solved.

The German option can be kept open by the publication of a note to mark the signing of the treaty or incorporated nto the preamble to the instrument of ratification.

It must, however, be kept open, otherwise renunciation of the use of force and the undertaking to respect territorial integrity could be taken as an assurance that the two German states will never, even in the remote future, reunite.

It is only polite towards Poland not to rush things, for that matter. On 8 June the Polish Deputy Foreign Minister is due in Bonn and would no doubt be none too pleased to hear from Foreign Minister Walter Scheel in Rhenish good humour that the crucial problem of relations between Poland and Germany was to be solved in a treaty between this country and the Soviet Union that he, Scheel, was to sign the following day in Moscow.

Poland's national pride is easily injured and Bonn's readiness to terms on the frontier issue to a large extent represents acknowledgement of Poland's sacrifices during the Second World War. It is hardly up to Bonn to act in accordance with and so consolidate the Brezhnev Doctrine of Soviet hegemony over Eastern Europe, either.

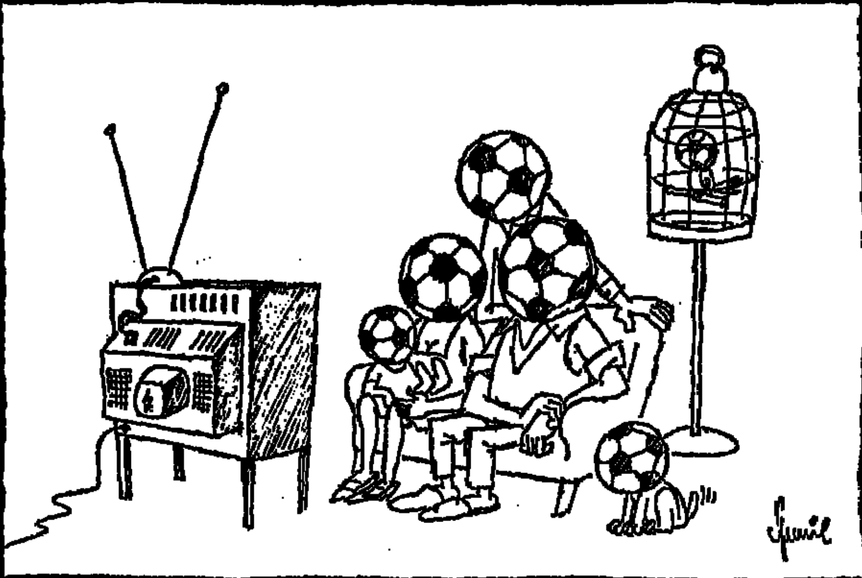
A number of points remain to be clarified but there can be no turning back, as a number of people in Moscow may fear and Franz Josef Strauss would like. There is not viable alternative to the Eastern policy of the present Federal government.

Policy towards the West would also stagnate if this country were to want to incorporate open frontiers into the political integration of Western Europe. The time for policies that satisfy the emotions but fail to result in progress is over.

The Brandt-Scheel Cabinet would be well advised to submit the entire package of ratification Bills to agreements with Moscow, Warsaw and, if possible, East Berlin to the Bundestag jointly at some suitable juncture and to make ratification a vote of confidence. If the Bundestag rejects them, the voters must decide.

Karl-Hermann Flach

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 June 1970)



The world's madness – the World Cup

(Cartoon: Felix Mussil/Frankfurter Rundschau)

IN THIS ISSUE

EEC Foreign Ministers agree on two vital points

Agreement has been reached on two important points by the Common Market Foreign Ministers, meeting in Viterbo, Italy. They are the composition of the new European Commission and the framework of permanent foreign policy consulations.

This represents a step towards future political integration and it was as a result of a compromise proposal made by Federal Foreign Minister Walter Scheel that French misgivings on the participation of EEC entry-bidders Britain, Norway, Denmark and Ireland were overcome.

In the circumstances, particularly on the eve of official entry negotiations, the dispute over the powers of the Western European Union has become superfluous. As announced at The Hague summit, France is to resume attendance at the next WEU conference.

All foreign policy problems brought up for discussion are to be debated at the six-monthly two-day consultations between EEC Foreign Ministers, one day with entry-bidders attending, one day without.

This procedure is later to be extended to further topics, such as development aid, legal problems and defence. Experience has shown that individual European countries are no longer given a hearing in international crises or on international agreements unless they speak with one voice.

This will, of course, not be the case until a joint economic policy and currency union have materialised. Discussions on both are being held in Venice, where the Common Market Ministers of Finance and Economic Affairs are in session

The nomination of 42-year-old Italian Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Franco Malfatti for the post of president of the Common Market Commission came as no surprise. Italy has long been interested in the post and France's claims will probably not have been staked until the four entry-bidders gain full membership.

Malfatti has the reputation of being a convinced European and a distinguished Christian Democrat. The departure from the scene of Jean Rey of Belgium, the present incumbent, when his term of office expires is less satisfactory, though. In the days of de Gaulle and the Kennedy Round Rey proved a skilled mediator but the same was of course true of his German predecessor Walter Hallstein.

The nomination of Parliamentary State Secretary Ralf Dahrendorf (Free Democrat) as the second German member of the European Commission came as far more of a surprise. It may well be the result of political disagreement in Bonn but Dahrendorf nonetheless enjoys a first-rate reputation in European circles.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 30 May 1970)

Further trouble for Prague leadership

Once again the Czech Communist Party is preparing for a full session of the central committee, scheduled to start this month. Coming to terms with the past, as it is called in Prague, is again on the agenda, as it has been ever since the final ousting of the Dubcek wing a year ago.

So far the outcome has been a tug-of-war between various power groups with no end in sight. In the meantime, though, the influence of moderates in party and government has markedly declined, witness the continual mopping-up campaigns.

Domestic conflict it also being fed fuel from without. Dossiers about the show trials and persecution during the fifties have been published in Vienna. This report, compiled to the order of reform communists by ex-trade union boss Piller and smuggled into the West by the ex-head of Prague TV, also sheds unpleasant light on prominent people in other Eastern Bloc countries.

The disclosures made by ex-politbureau member Roger Garaudy, recently expelled from the French Communist Party, contain political dynamite too. According to Garaudy the French Communist Party contributed towards the fall of the reformers in Prague by handing over the minutes of a talk between Dubcek and First Secretary Waldeck-Rochet.

These new bones of contention will without a doubt make it even more difficult for the Prague leadership at long last to concentrate on the vital economic issues facing the country.

(Handelsblatt, 1 June 1970)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Nato Foreign Ministers meet in Rome

Hardly had the fifteen Nato Foreign Ministers settled down to their talks in Rome's congress palace but the door-handle snapped and a locksmith had to be called to let them out.

Even when the door was open again they acted as though unable to leave the conference hall until a formal invitation had been extended to all other European countries.

Regardless whether or not they believed in the possibility of a relaxation of tension in Europe they all came to Rome convinced that twenty months after Prague it was time to reiterate with greater urgency the "Reykjavik signal."

What they achieved in their two-day session was indeed more than a signal. It was a summons. It remains to be seen whether the East is prepared to respond to the call.

Agreed as the fifteen Nato countries may be on their offer to the East, they differ as to the reasons for the step taken.

Some, particularly the Scandinavian countries and Belgium, tend to feel that there is a growing preparedness in the East to come to a reasonable understanding with the West.

They were, it is true, less able to point to signs of readiness in Moscow than to indications in a number of other Eastern European capitals.

Others, such as the Americans and the more conservative countries on Nato's southern flank, Greece, Turkey and Portugal, are extremely sceptical but prefer, in deference to their allies, not to stand in the way of an attempt.

A moderate group are open-minded as to whether the East can be expected to respond satisfactorily but feel that the West cannot but benefit from a demonstration of its willingness to negotiate.

A number of Eastern European countries might have more interest in talks than the Soviet Union and view of the trend towards a neutral outlook in a number of Nato countries it is important for Nato to nail its readiness to bring about a reconciliation to the mast.

The decisions reched in Rome represent the first direct dialogue between the pacts since the establishment of Nato and the Warsaw pact. The Reykjavik signal was issued in spring 1968 without a call on the communist countries to comment.

This time Nato is following the example of the Warsaw pact countries, who last autumn notified all Nato members and neutral European countries of their call for a European security conference.

For this reason alone the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries will this time be unable to avoid responding to the Western offer to negotiate, and even if this first exchange of views does not lead to talks it nonetheless inaugurates a new stage in relations between the two blocs.

There is no lack of points of contact between the negotiation proposals of the two sides. There was no opposition in principle in Rome to the Warsaw pact call for an all-European conference on mutual renunciation of the use of force, promotion of trade and scientific, technological and cultural exchange, including the neutral countries.

One probable bone of contention is the Nato demand that the conference, which when all is said and done was originally termed by the East a security conference, include discussion of fundamental problems relating to security.

There are many reasons for wanting to concentrate on mutual troop reductions in Central Europe. Talks on this subject would represent a meaningful adjunct to the Vienna Salt talks between America and the Soviet Union.

They would also latch on to past Eastern proposals such as the Rapacki plan and show that the main point at issue, as Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt so rightly says, is the creation of a zone of limited armaments in Central Europe.

Last but not least, they would also deal with a cardinal problem of European politics, the overwhelming strength of Soviet troops in Eastern Europe, which not only serve the interests of Soviet security but also help to shackle the countries in which they are stationed.

The proposal does, however, contain one snag, as French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann emphatically pointed out in Rome. In point of fact Nato itself has no idea how it would go about a mutual reduction of troop strength.

If both sides pull out an equal number of troops Eastern superiority increases. Warsaw pact troop strength is in any case far greater than that of Nato. Yet if Nato were to propose that the East withdraw the greater number of troops the feeble indications of willingness to talk in the East would grow even feebler.

This is why the Rome gathering did not go into detail. Nato is running the risk of being taken at its word by the East but feels that this is less serious than the danger of anti-Nato sentiment gaining ground in the West.

The Nato Ministers were probably right in coming to this assessment. So far the East's disinclination to enter into direct negotiations has always gained the upper hand.

Wolfgang Wagner

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 28 May 1970)

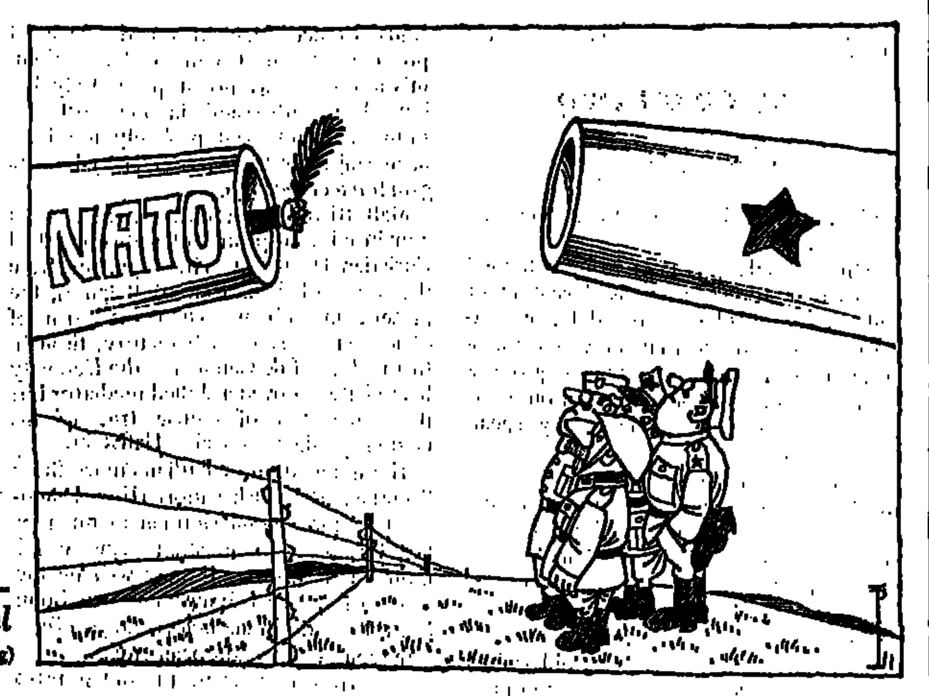
Diplomatic reform

Reform of the Federal Republic foreign service will involve among other things a reorientation along American lines.

Recently the Foreign Office reform commission studied the structure and organisation of the American diplomatic service in Washington. The reform commission is headed by State Secretary Hans Heinrich Herwarth von Bitterfeld and Hermann Schmitt-Vockenhausen, vice-president of the Bundestag.

Experts from this country found in the American set-up the initiative for many far-reaching reforms. They will not, however, be able to follow American lines down to the minutest details such as for example the unparalleled language institute of the American Foreign Service where there is one instructor for every three persons attending.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 25 May 1970)



Olive branch down a gun barrel

(Cartoon: Peter Leger/Süddeutsche Zeitung)

Algeria is 23rd state to recognise GDR

In good time for the Kassel meeting between Chancellor Brandt and Premier Stoph the GDR was able to book one of its greatest foreign policy successes: diplomatic recognition by Algeria.

Algeria is the 23rd country to establish diplomatic relations with the GDR. These countries can be divided into three main groups: — the communist countries, — a number of Arab countries that broke of diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic in protest at Bonn's establishment of diplomatic ties with Israel and secured communist backing in the conflict with Israel — and a number of motley countries that recognised the GDR for a variety of reasons.

Like other Arab countries Algeria recalled its ambassador to this country in 1965 but unlike the others Algeria has close economic ties with West. Three quarters of its foreign trade are conducted with Common Market countries.

Both France and this country are important trade partners for Algeria and negotiation of an association agreement with the EEC is to begin this summer.

Yet Algeria has recognised the GDR. Solidarity with other "progressive" Arab countries may have played a part and the Algerians have evidently attempted to sell their decision as dearly as possible to one side or the other. They must have asked a high price, but Bonn is not letting on how much.

Has the dike been breached? Will the deluge of recognition never cease? Recognition of the GDR by a 24th country, the Maldives, a tiny, 100,000-inhabitant island state in the Indian Ocean, is of little significance.

The increase in status of GDR missions in India — from trade missions to consulates — is of far greater consequence. Bonn may feel that the first wave of recongition has come to an end with Algeria's decision but when will the second come?

At the moment Bonn is consoling itself with the thought that the GDR has already won over the majority of countries it is likely to as things stand. East Berlin would have to launch a further full-scale campaign to any further successes.

After all, it is argued, the Hallstein doctrine unexpectedly proved successful over a period of many years.

Bonn links the GDR's relations with other countries to developments in intra-German relations. This policy now proves to have been a little premature.

If progress had been made in intra-German relations and genuine negotiations had been held, recognition of the GDR by other countries would not have ... sented any great problems. Bonn ... probably not even have bothered ... express regret at Algeria's decision

This policy was ideally suited for a ... ing recognition of the GDR by ... countries politically understandable ... if Kassel had represented an only ... derate success the Opposition would ... ly have been able to make political ... from recognition of the GDR by ... increasing number of countries.

The latest working hypothesis of Fed... Republic foreign policy no ... has much to do with the Hallstein ... trine, although it is of course ... from it.

The Hallstein doctrine was based on ... Federal Republic's sole right to repre... the German people and was non-ne... able. The linking of recognition by ... countries to progress in intra-Ger... relations was conceived of as ... business. But business offers ... faster than legal claims and the G... banking on time being on its side.

East Berlin is admittedly oppo... this interpretation and classes both ... es as discrimination. Willi Stoph ... to convey the slightest impression ... is prepared to do business.

Yet only a slight concession ... probably have been sufficient to ... Bonn revise its attitude towards ... countries. Willy Brandt made it clear ... the mere continuation of serious ... would be sufficient to decide Bonn ... promote GDR membership of inter... tional organisations.

Try as one may, one cannot ... clude that Bonn's latest foreign ... hypothesis has also left it with ... tied. At the moment it cannot aban... for fear of domestic difficulties an... GDR government can hardly fail ... the impression that talks with Bo... not worth the effort. Yet it ... universally or unlimitedly viable ... instrument of foreign policy.

If the GDR has any cause to co... terms with the Federal Republic, ... most likely in order to pave the w... recognition on a broad intern... front. Yet this does not seem ... enough to be able to do political bu...

Rolf Zu...

(DIE ZEIT, 29 M...)

The German Tribune

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GENERAL MANAGER: Heinz Reinecke

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH, 23, Schoene Aussicht, Hamburg 22
Tel.: 2-20-12-56 - Telex: 02-14733
Advertising-rates list No. 7

Printed by Krögers Buch- und Verlagsdruckerei Hamburg-Blankenese.

Distributed in the USA by: MASS MAILINGS, Inc. 540 West 24th Street New York, N.Y. 10011

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE reprints are published in cooperation with the editorial staffs of leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany. They are complete translations of the original text, in no way abridged or editorially redrafted.

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HOME AFFAIRS

Luck and a firm hand needed for further *Ostpolitik* developments

Has Federal Republic foreign policy really reached a turning point and if so what changes have been made?

The Christian Democrat and Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU), Opposition parties in the Bundestag, have been busying them selves with this question.

Anyone who followed some of the comments made in the Bundestag debate on German and East Bloc policy on 27 May would in fact gain the impression that German policy is at a dramatic turning point and that a new era has begun in which practically nothing applies that once applied.

Nevertheless the expression "turning point" should only used with caution for what is happening now can and must always be regarded as a continuation of previous policies.

East Bloc and German policy is now, as ever, part of a worldwide policy of détente from which the Federal Republic cannot be excluded and East Bloc and German policies rest today as always on the principles of self-determination and community of interests.

One or two points in the current situation are, however, novel. After weeks of sounding out the situation we have entered a phase in our negotiations with Moscow where dramatic progress seems to be just round the corner if certain optimistic statements from the government camp are to be believed.

If we are able to enter into negotiations with Moscow on the renunciation of force and if these should lead to an outcome that is acceptable to the Bundestag that would be at least a beginning.

This would be less a question of having reached a final conclusion than one of having set the basis for further steps perhaps in the direction of a withdrawal of troops on both sides as Nato has suggested once again.

Discussions with Moscow are closely connected with other talks and negotiations particularly the Four-Power conferences on Berlin. For this reason can they really be viewed in that harsh light in which Christian Socialist member of the Bundestag Karl Theodor Freiherr von und zu Guttenberg bathed them in a passionate speech in the Bundestag?

He said: "Are you, Mr Chancellor, in the throes of giving up the West's German concept and going over to that of the Soviet Union? No other interpretation can be put on it when your negotiator in Moscow — so it seems — has to a large extent accepted the old familar Soviet formulae of division and recognition and you yourself have in Kassel pointed out that there is the possibility of recognition within international law. Furthermore your government is on the way to finding a formula for recognition the Oder-Neisse line."

The moment when Karl Theodor Freiherr von und zu Guttenberg spoke these words in the Bundestag was one which the House and members of the public will not very easily forget.

The words were spoken by a man who is deeply convinced that the government is on a wayward path that will lead to destruction and dissolution. They were the words of a man who is gravely ill and was calling up all his forces for a great appeal for right and freedom.

The conflict between him and the government was a collision of two political ideas and ideals and also between two seperate sectors of post-war politics in this country.



Karl Theodor Freiherr von und zu Guttenberg addressing the Bundestag (Photo: dpa)

The one aims at preserving all rights and claims on the East while integrating the Federal Republic fully into the Western world. The other aims at striking up a tolerable relationship with the Communist nations in the East by flexible means.

It is not only insofar as a phase of negotiations with Moscow has been reached that Federal Republic politics stands at a crossroads. The turning point applies also domestic politics in which the factors that been expected for a long time have been manifested. It is now clear that government and Opposition cannot co-operate an any of the decisive questions.

Kassel showed a distorted picture of feuding groups. And on 27 May in the Bundestag it was almost like being transported back to the fifties in which times there was not an inch of common ground on basic questions of domestic and and foreign policy for the government and the Opposition.

What was done then was not done by agreement. Legislation had to be pushed through against the odds. Listening to Opposition objections to the government's actions it seemed as though an agreement with the Soviet Union and Poland on which there would be an all party agreement was as good as impossible. This is a development that is to be regretted.

The events of the past few days have come thick and fast, one on top of another. The deep depression of Kassel was followed by the aspect of a certain amount of progress in Moscow.

The demonstrations of expellee associations on the last weekend in May in Bonn will be followed by the fourth round of talks with Poland.

The government will need luck and a firm hand when it undertakes its next steps.

Heinz Murmann

(Handelsblatt, 29 May 1970)

Walter Scheel urgently chases after elusive success

One day after the Kassel conference between Willy Brandt and Willi Stoph there was a debate on television between Bonn politicians and journalists which ended with a call from the moderator of the programme, Reinhard Appel, to forty per cent of the electorate in the Federal Republic to give its verdict on the German policy and *Ostpolitik* of the Bonn government with in three weeks.

He was referring to the local elections in North Rhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony and the Saar on 14 June.

Some people may object that three regional assemply elections cannot be taken as a kind of semi-Bundestag election. But politicians in the central government have been working hard for several weeks to make 14 June elections in these three Federal states either a kind of vote of confidence for the Bonn government or a protest vote against it.

Therefore not only Federal state policies and general Bonn government policies are being thrown into the local election melting pot but also the domestic and foreign policies of the Social Democrat and Free Democrat coalition in Bonn and the ideas of the Opposition parties as well.

At the same time Foreign Minister Walter Scheel is facing a test of strength on domestic policies because he is also the chairman of the Free Democrats. Even the Kremlin is waiting to see whether the so-called third ranking power in Bonn politics, the Free Democrats, swing into action and if so how.

Walter Scheel's main problem is finding an *image*. After a weak start in his role as Foreign Minister he found himself in a quagmire, partly through his own fault and partly not so. The landmarks on Scheel's trip since the general election have been the assassination of ambassador Spreti and Brandt's independent foreign policy. involving correspondence with Warsaw and contact with Moscow without Walter Scheel's prior knowledge.

The FDP is plagued with a loss of voters. At the last general election the party only just managed to keep its head above the (five per cent) water.

In 1965, 1966 and 1967 in the regional assembly elections the Free Democrats chalked up 8.3 per cent in the Saar, 7.4 per cent in North Rhine-Westphalia and in Lower Saxony 6.9 per cent.

In the last general election the FDP gained 6.7 per cent of valid votes in the Saar, in Lower Saxony 5.6 per cent and only 5,4 per cent in North Rhine-Westphalia as compared with an average of 5,8 per cent throughout the country. These figures show that as a party politician Walter Scheel must keep his fingers crossed.

Apart from the overriding interest of economic policy it is the German policy and *Ostpolitik* that concern most people in this country most deeply.

The Kassel meeting was abortive, and there seems to be nothing that can be retrieved from the ruins that has the faintest glimmer of success.

The lull following the second meeting of Brandt and Stoph has been dubbed "a pause for thought". But this is fooling no one.

There was only one representative of the Free Democrats at the conference table in Kassel, Parliamentary State Secretary Wolfram Dorn and he had the misfortune to predict that there would be a third meeting between Brandt and Stoph in the autumn. The Chancellery could not confirm this.

The Bonn-Warsaw talks are being continued in Bonn. In the week following them nothing much can be expected, But precisely because of the regional assembly elections Scheel's second-in-command in the party executive Hans-Dietrich Genscher has shown concern about a definite statement on the Oder-Neisse question.

As Minister of the Interior, Genscher is responsible for the interests of the expellees.

Only in Federal Republic-Soviet Union contacts does there seem to be a chance of spectacular "progress".

Preparations for an agreement headlined "Renunciation of the Use of Force" have been developed more precisely than the public has realised until now.

In the Chancellery there is talk of a "draft" of the successes that State Secretary Egon Bahr has achieved in his talks with Andrei Gromyko in Moscow. But already this draft is as good as the skeleton of an agreement with five main clauses.

Firstly there is the question of mutual renunciation of force, then the matter of Soviet renunciation of the right of intervention. There is talk of respecting present frontiers and present agreements, and it is thought there is even the possibility of German self-determination. Perhaps one or two points still require interpretation.

There is no longer the slightest shadow of doubt that all the democratically-minded parties here are prepared to sign agreements for the renunciation of the threat or use of force. But no one will be particularly grateful if Scheel travels to Moscow simply because of this fact.

Perhaps Federal Republic-Soviet relations are on the verge of a new beginning and a turning point fifteen years after the first steps in this direction were made. But it will be interesting to know why history has favoured this particular moment.

Five years ago the then Foreign Minister Gerhard Schröder delivered the Federal Republic peace note. Three years ago the first steps in the renunciation of the use of force were taken.

State Secretary Egon Bahr required almost six months to draw up the draft for Brandt's agreement. If Scheel were to travel to Moscow at some time time in the next three weeks it would be like a streak of lightning in comparison with the time that has elapsed with these deals.

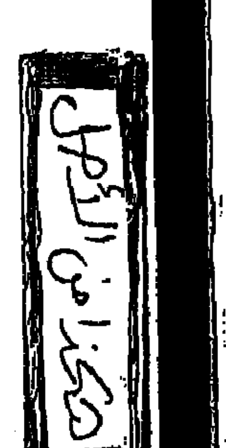
What will be the reaction in the Kremlin where all conceivable factors of domestic policy are well known?

The Social Democrats and Free Democrats have only twelve seats in the Bundestag more than the Christian Democrat and Christian Social Union Opposition.

Agreements on matters of international law working towards peace agreements must, however, have a two- thirds majority in the Bundestag, Moscow, too, knows the wording of Article 79 of Basic Law.

Rudolf Strauch

(DIE WELT, 27 May 1970)



ARMED FORCES

Reserves must seek a new role in today's army

Winston Churchill could not have known what effect his words would have on soldiers of the Federal Republic, of all countries, when he said that to be in the reserves was to be a citizen of two States.

This is exactly what reserves of this country's armed forces believe – at least those who are organised and that is only 36,000 out of one and a half million. Reservists often like to quote the words of the British statesman.

The civilian soldiers would have laid claim to a special status even without Churchill. An Allensbach survey five years ago showed that the majority of reservists felt superior to others of their age who had not served.

Since its foundation in 1960, officials of the Association of Armed Forces Reserves have stressed frequently enough the quote of "a citizen of two countries" and tried to gain their members special rights, even if only in questions concerning the armed forces.

They liked to speak of "armed citizens of democracy", stressed their own high value and of course included themselves among those forces upon which the State depends. This often resulted in the temptation to lecture other groups.

As responsible citizens, they saw their political function to be commitment to the maintenance and consolidation of the readiness to serve and the will to defend one's country.

At the beginning of last year Rudolf Woller of this country's second television service became head of the Association. The organisation then began to see its function in a more realistic light but it still wanted to contribute to the maintenance of the armed forces' effectiveness as a deterrent force.

It considered support of its work to be an indispensable military demand and not a question of political good-will.

The organisation was still sure of its own importance, though experience should have show that it was far more difficult to get practical support from official bodies than mere words of encouragement.

Financial discussions with Federal authorities had always shown that practical government policy was contrary to claims that the Association would be supported with full powers "for the sake of the cause".

Professional reserves took this to mean that the justification for their existence and their political purpose would be recognised and they would be given a more important role if the army was to be reorganised with a stronger contingent of militia or reserves.

It was not surprising that many officials representing the reserves had high hopes of Helmut Schmidt as Minister of Defence.

It is therefore all the more surprising that Rudolf Woller, recently indicated, in his Association's periodical with the significant name *loyal*, that he thought it better to dissolve the organisation and save the money invested in it if the reserves were not to be assigned a real function within the armed forces.

Helmut Schmidt must be finding difficulty in giving a satisfactory answer as, from the point of view of his ministry, the importance of the reserves seems to be diminishing every day.

The strategy of flexible reaction and the "graduated presence" of army, navy and air force would indeed give reserves a more valuable role, and this does not even consider the proposed establishment of a territorial army.

But there is considerable resistance to increasing the value of the reserves decisively and not even Helmut Schmidt will be able to surmount these difficulties.

Under present financial regulations reserves cost twice as much as conscripts. On top of this reserves in practice are not available to the labour market. Economic interests must once again be considered here – the economy may make money from the armed forces but it does not want to lose anything.

Enthusiastic reservists must become quite melancholy when they see the trend that is setting in on the reserve market. Although some 160,000 conscripts leave the armed forces every year, the level of present finances and equipment means that only 100,000 reserves can be called up for exercises, lasting on average twenty days.

In other words, the present figure of reserves trained in the armed forces, one and a half million, is even larger than the number needed in the case of attack.

With such a glut the Federal government can afford the luxury of shifting the centre of gravity of personnel planning in the event of mobilisation on to younger reserves whose Bundeswehr experience is still fresh in mind.

In April the first demobilised soldiers received orders to return to their old units in case of attack. Older reservists can be relieved of their duties earlier than was originally planned.

The ranks would enter what is known as the personnel reserve at the early age of thirty and would then no longer be under the obligation to attend exercises.

The final peace-time fate of the reserves will of course depend on what functions await all conscripts in tomorrow's armed forces.

Shorter basic conscription would also be a strong influence on the future use of reserves.

Christian Potyka

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 May 1970)

Steinhoff propose[d] for chairmanship of Nato committe[e]

Luftwaffe commander General [Joha]nnes Steinhoff has been nomina[ted by] the Federal government for the p[ost of] chairman of the Nato military [com]mittee, the supreme military au[thority] within the Atlantic alliance.

The committee is composed [of] chiefs of staff of member States or [their] representatives. It gives Nato com[mand]ers strategic directions and coord[inates] defence plans.

This country has already suppli[ed a] chairman for this important com[mittee.] General Heusinger occupied the [post] from the end of 1960 to the beg[inning of] 1964.

Steinhoff must already have a [good] prospect of being elected this Nov[ember] by the chiefs of general staffs [of] member States otherwise Defence [Minist]er Helmut Schmidt would not ha[ve pro]posed him, of all men, as a candida[te.]

Before Schmidt became Ministe[r Stein]hoff was long considered to [be] favourite for Inspector-General [of the] Armed Forces if the Social De[mocrats] were to form a government.

Schmidt liked the air force comm[ander.] He would make quick, firm decisi[ons and] he thought along modern social, p[olitical] and economic lines, completely un[hamper]ed by tradition.

But then the Minister came t[o ap]preciate the powers of judgement [of In]spector-General de Maiziere and [decid]ed to keep him in that post. He wa[s] obviously reluctant to change hors[es dur]ing the difficult initial stages of his [period] as Minister.

The nomination of *Steinhoff* f[or the] chairmanship of the Nato militar[y com]mittee must be some consolation f[or the] ambitious air force commander. If [he is] elected he will be promoted to a fo[ur-star] general.

(Handelsblatt, 27 May [1970])

Schmidt's White Paper reviews services

The moral and physical condition of the armed forces, their combat power and readiness for service can stand comparison with our allies. The armed forces are suited in a satisfactory way to fulfil, together with our allies, the deterrent function necessary to preserve the strategic balance."

This was the conclusion of Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt's report on the state of the armed forces recently submitted to Bundestag members.

The 212-page brochure, the Defence White Paper for 1970, will dominate discussions on defence policy for some time to come.

This is the first comprehensive report on military policy. No detail is lacking, be it information on the disarmament talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, sauna installations or travelling expenses.

It is introduced by a long statement of political principles plainly bearing the Minister's signature. This centres around the problem that the present nuclear balance between the major powers should not be turned upside down. "This would be the end of (European) security," the report states.

Soviet policy is recognised to be different now than in the fifties and early sixties. Moscow is pursuing the policy, mainly centred around Russian interests, of a status quo power.

The report says that the USSR is concerned with consolidating its sphere of interest and, doubtlessly, with the expansion and strengthening of its political influence. But, with the present situation in Europe, it is not aiming for territorial gains.



Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt

(Photo: stern/Döring)

Widespread aggression against Western Europe is as improbable as limited aggression against parts of the Nato area.

The real danger for the Federal Republic and its partners is the dimunition of its freedom of political decision by threats or pressure. Pressure of this type could begin the West Berlin or in the Mediterranean on Nato's southern flank.

The conclusion was that the Federal Republic should adhere strictly to its position in the Western alliance and that efforts to achieve a balanced, equal and simultaneous reduction of troops in the two parts of Europe should become a central point of international discussion.

A very important part of the White Paper deals with the structure and reform of the armed forces. Thorough-going alterations are announced.

Apart from the problem of justice in the armed forces, the shortage of professional and longer-term soldiers was the most serious problem. At present there is a shortage of 2,600 officers and 25,000 non-commissioned officers.

A commission is to propose a solution to the Federal government by the end of 1970.

Under the plans put forward in the White Paper the best solution seems to be the reduction of the period of service for conscripts to fifteen months and the calling up of those who are only partially fit for service for certain army duties.

Immediate and long-term measures in two areas should make service in the armed forces more attractive. Welfare services are to be improved and training will conform to civilian standards. Possibilities of promotion are to be improved as soon as possible.

Helmut Schmidt emphatically confirmed the principles of inner leadership. Basic rights and legally guaranteed rights were not curtailed, there were no limitations on the soldier's political activity and there were no plans to abolish judicial assent when soldiers were sentenced to a period of detention.

Uwe Engelbrecht

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 23 May 1970)

Rall appointed to difficult comman[d]

Major-General Günther Rall [will] not have an easy time [as] successor to the present Luftwa[ffe com]mander, Lieutenant-General J[ohannes] Steinhoff.

The way into the seventies and [the tasks] that Steinhoff has prescribed fo[r the] Luftwaffe goes much further tha[n any]thing his colleagues in the army an[d navy] were able to produce. A Schnez St[udy for] the air force would have been un[think]able.

It will remain so with Rall as comm[and]er. The name of this man, a hi[ghly] decorated fighter pilot in the Se[cond] World War and still, like Steinhoff, [an] active Starfighter pilot, guarantees [that] the change of air force commander [will] not be a backward step but will [mean] progress and further development.

Rall headed a fighter squadron [and] then an air force division for the Fe[deral] Republic's armed forces. He was [then] made chief of staff to the Fourth Ta[ctical] Air Command. Those he comma[nded] remember him as an unconventional [lead]er.

His promotion to commander ind[icates] not only the value attached by [the] political leadership to a continuatio[n of] the course embarked upon by Lieut[enant-]General Steinhoff.

It is at the same time a further [step] towards achieving the younger a[rmed] forces leadership announced by Defe[nce] Minister Helmut Schmidt.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 26 May [1970])

POLITICS

Reduced voting age creates problems

Discussions on the reduction of the voting age raise the question of whether young people who are now between fifteen and eighteen years old are interested in politics and have judgement and what teachers must do if they feel responsible for their pupil's voting sense.

So far there is no survey of pupils' political behaviour throughout the Federal Republic. Information always represents a particular standpoint.

Information from various towns and regions as well as from various types of school can be used in those cases where there is agreement. From this can be seen that there has been a change in the generation of school children.

Six or eight years ago pupils had the attitude of consumers. They had no ambition and their one aim was to earn money as soon as possible. Now people at school are idealistic and have become politically committed – even actively.

This is not generally true for all schoolchildren, but for small minorities who found how they could influence the rest of the class within a short period of time.

The initiative, often transient, does not come from the parental home or the school. All observers confirm a certain group dynamism. The young have awoken from their dispassionate attitude and are going through the process of emancipation in groups, and more consciously than the immediate post-war generations.

It is all sparked off in bars, beat-clubs or even during the traditional dancing lessons. Schools are at most differentiation agents and the parental home is less stimulating than is sometimes claimed.

Misunderstandings are a great burden on the different generations. But the serious endeavours of the young to find their own personality and a better world are welcome. For years older people have vented their spleen on a youth without ideals.

Not too much importance should be attached to the posters stuck on the classroom wall showing pop-art portraits of Che Guevara or Karl Marx.

Dr Rolf Schöcken, head of the department for history and political education in the Federal State Institute for School Education in Düsseldorf, claimed that these forms of expression were of a symbolic nature. They are meant to show, "We are different to you, we want a different world to you."

This form of behaviour is typical for people of their age. When they use words and phrases handed down from students, this is not an intellectual clash with the system as it is in the universities. The theories of Karl Marx and Herbert Marcuse are understood only vaguely.

Little more can be expected from fourth and fifth-formers or even pupils who have just entered the sixth-form. And there is little interest in everyday political life.

They have no access to their environment, to the installation of a new set of traffic lights, to the difficulties of setting up a library in the suburbs and to local elections.

They turn to Vietnam, Biafra and Greece. The interest of this age range was once metaphysical, finding its outcome in the subjects of German, history and religious instruction. It has now shifted to social policy and the inequalities arising out of the system.

Goethe's *Faust* and the Sermon on the Mount are no longer subjects for discussion. Instead the young deal with problems arising from commitment against the ruling classes.

Their aim is a grass-roots democracy in an anti-capitalist system that is just to all its members. They are serious about their utopia.

They – that is the male scholars. Girls are for the most part absorbed into the teenager subculture. They are mainly silent in discussions where their boy-friends are surprisingly skilful and eloquent, when compared to the inarticulate way in which they write.

Girls lack a model on whom they can mould their own personality. Older women seem to be finding the same problem too – fashion and cosmetics now emphasise stages of a child's development.

The play the role of girl-friend, perhaps helping their partners to give better expression to their behaviour. This is a timeless, rather old-fashioned role.

Older people are often provoked by the young because the later reveal the tensions that are often latent between the generations in the staff-room for example.

A reform of the customary sociological curriculum will be necessary. Education Minister Holthoff of North Rhine-Westphalia recently advocated an increase in political education. This means that there will have to be an increase in further teacher training.

Discussions on the subject reveal an aversion to call it "politics". The possibility of interpreting it as a party political influence must be ruled out from the very beginning.

Methods used in this subject can mirror the way that pupils should form their own opinions. The teacher gives the class information and the pupils can then compare information and commentaries, finally coming to an opinion that is not necessarily that of the teacher.

Another possibility is the reconstruction of topical political affairs as studying individual cases is the best way of analysing the process of decision.

The teacher must face the situation of the unknown subject together with his pupils without having a preconceived opinion. The aim is to make the children mature enough to vote.

Marianne Kotthaus

(Handelsblatt, 27 May 1970)

Vocal political youth

(Photo: Wilfried Bauer)

Bavaria votes to reduce the age of suffrage

Handelsblatt

It was a close decision, but some 400,000 Bavarians aged between eighteen and 21 will now be able to vote at the elections for the Provincial Assembly on 22 November.

In a plebiscite 54.8 per cent of the votes wanted the minimum voting age to be reduced to eighteen and the minimum for a candidate to 21. 15.2 per cent were opposed to this move.

In the Federal state of Hesse, another state where the constitution can be changed only by plebiscite, voting figures recorded a few weeks ago were 62 per cent for a reduction in the voting age and 38 per cent against.

The difference is not all that overwhelming, especially when the number of votes is considered. 38.3 per cent of those on the Bavarian electoral roll voted while the figure for Hesse was 40.3 per cent.

It can once again be assumed that almost all opponents of the previous electoral law went to vote while the indifferent formed a sort of silent majority.

The chairman of the Bavarian Social Democrats, Gabert, said that citizens living in Bavaria acted very independently considering the fact that all parties apart from the National Democrats (NPD) had advocated a reduction of the voting age.

But this statement is misleading to say the least. This independence could be based on prejudice. The fact that most votes opposing this move came from the flat areas does not exactly rule this out.

In any case nobody will be able to say in future that the young have less interest in politics than their elders.

(Handelsblatt, 27 May 1970)

The pros and cons of votes at eighteen

For the Swiss it is a pure torment, for the rest of the world an object of scorn. At regular intervals men there vote on the issue of whether the right of suffrage should be extended to women.

Many districts have already fallen and women are allowed to go to the polls. But in other areas the majority of men remain unbending. The Swiss daughters of the democratic revolution are still on their long march through the cantons centuries later.

Nobody was certain of the outcome of the Bavarian plebiscite on whether the voting age should be reduced to eighteen, a move supported by all the traditional, democratic parties and the government of the Federal state.

Anybody travelling into the country noticed that the recommendation of the parties had not been emphasised strongly enough to the people so that they often got a lukewarm impression.

It was quite justified to fear that fathers and mothers in Bavaria would not have much time for allowing eighteen-year-olds to vote as "they were rebellious enough already." On this point emotions overcame reason.

And yet this plebiscite was a simple issue that was open to reasonable arguments. The question that should have been asked was: Are young people of eighteen sufficiently capable of making a choice between various political programmes, promises and personalities or are they still affected by childhood disinterest or the spirit of opposition felt during puberty?

The answer had to be that people of eighteen are sufficiently capable of participating in elections for the common good.

Counter-objections are of a psychological, sociological and legal nature.

The psychological objections: Eighteen and twenty-year-olds usually have less interest in politics than middle-aged citizens. They are more concerned with making a start to their career, taking examinations, being with friends, making their first independent steps – sometimes they have problems of marriage and children.

This occupies people of this age range more than the interest for public affairs. They may have sufficient power of judgement but they do not make decisive use of their opportunities. This is confirmed by voting trends among the young up till now. But this does not detract from the fact that they are *capable* of voting.

The sociological objections: Young voters have little to contribute to society. The majority are passive or uncertain. The minority of committed students and pupils are indeed active but immature. The politically constituted society must therefore be protected from them and their incalculable actions . . .

But this objection must be countered with the fact that every age range has its own prejudices and specific inanities. This is especially true of very old people. But nobody wants to rob *them* of their rights and privileges.

The legal side: The law still considers people between eighteen and 21 as adolescents and they can claim mitigating circumstances. But how can someone who is not fully responsible in law be politically responsible? And why should people be allowed to vote when they have not attained their legal or commercial majority? The legislators would be wise to protect both the young and society from youthful negligence . . .

This objection is not convincing either. The right to vote has nothing to do with strict legal life. Adults too can claim mitigating circumstances when being sentenced – and they do not lose their right of suffrage.

The democratic right to vote has nothing to do with the legal permission to sign commercial documents either. Though of course the minimum age of a candidate cannot be less than the minimum age for full commercial responsibility and must be fixed at 21.

But voting rights to express political will and choose a representative for a parliament can and must be granted earlier. Many young people would like to be allowed to vote when very young while others remain uninterested right up to old age.

We believe that the mental and material living conditions of the younger generation have developed to such a point that voting rights at eighteen and the right to be voted at 21 can be regarded as the best age for democratic confirmation.

Hans Heigert

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 May 1970)

■ THEATRE

Rolf Hochhuth's latest play premiered at Stuttgart

Rolf Hochhuth is no literary phenomenon. Nor is he a theatrical bright light, although he is one of the few German writers to have made an international impact. His plays "The Representative" and "Soldiers" have been performed all over the world.

Nor is Hochhuth a historian, although he is devoted to the study of history and liberally sprinkles his work with "facts" which he claims to be historical.

The one-sidedness of the material he gathers, which it has been proved, is not always watertight, labels him as a manipulator, but doubtless of an idealistic kind.

Whatever kind of pigeon-holing he wants to avoid there is no denying that he is classed a moralist.

It may be accurate to say that it is his ambition to be a modern-day Schiller. He is busily working towards the day when he can fit into the role of a Marquis Posa.

No other of his works fits this theory so well as the third, the tragedy "Guerillas", which has recently been premiered in the Württembergisches Staatstheater in Stuttgart.

Rolf Hochhuth, 39, allows himself the freedom of thought to deliver in this play to the Americans a pattern of revolution based on infiltration.

Although he is quite clear in his mind that scenes in this play are guilty of incitement to unrest he considers it completely legitimate for a German to become involved in the present domestic policies of the United States, particularly as "the most profitable concerns" in the Federal Republic are "falling step by step into American hands."

Hochhuth is not afraid to paint his imaginery concern called *Morgengrauen* in the finest detail. He rehearses revolution in North and South America on the patterns of Luttwak's famous handbook of the coup d'état.

Two hundred families dictate to two hundred million people in a State in which the workers' party has never had the chance to stand for election. The "plutocratic oligarchy" is to be toppled by revolutionaries who penetrate the State political machinery as infiltrators. Only thus can the massacre of civil war be averted.

Invented United States senator David L. Nicolson is the head of a group of guerillas bound together by oath, whose tentacles stretch as far as the Pentagon.

Why does *Morgengrauen* founder despite planning down to the minutiae and despite the author's conviction that this is the only way to crack a centre of power?

Rolf Hochhuth wanted to write a tragedy. Fundamentally he contradicts his own concrete theories and (here as a dramatist) sees in their foundering the natural course of historical inevitability.

As motivation of the tragedy he quotes the brother of Count Stauffenberg whose bomb attempt on Hitler's life failed: "The most frightening thing is knowing that you cannot succeed and that nevertheless you must do it for your country and your children."

Apparently Hochhuth is not aware that in the collapse of this guerilla movement he is giving a warning to future guerillas: "Keep women out of it."

Nicolson's young, beautiful childless wife acts as an agent and is spied on in a confessional by the CIA and murdered. Thus Nicolson's fate and that of the attempted coup d'état is sealed.

Taking people's own general agreements on anti-Americanism into consideration it is possible to tolerate the dialogue of the play when political matters are being discussed. But as soon as Hochhuth turns his attention to ordinary people his incapacity to delineate people becomes all too clear.

Discussion really starts when he preaches, protests, turns to rejection and hatred. But then too we are disturbed by the primitiveness of the train of thought and the frivolity of passing off suppositions as facts. For example Hochhuth states that Martin Luther King was murdered by the CIA.

The ending of the tragedy is worthy of the most kitschy American Western and is highly reminiscent of Karl May. Nicolson is hit twice in the solar plexus then pushed through a window.

Hochhuth's unhappy love for the theatre stands in the way of his serious intention. The diligence with which he gathers his material from more than 75 "sources" including Kant, Hegel, Einstein and Thomas Mann, to make up for his own lack of security is once again worthy of note.

None of this is made poetic, none of it takes any shape. For those who think along the same lines the 220-page book of the play, published by Rowohlt, is more useful than a performance.

Peter Palitzsch has only been able to use forty per cent of Hochhuth's play for his production in Stuttgart. Nevertheless this does give a good excerpt of the main ideas the author wants to present and shows that he has turned from the past of Pius XII and Sir Winston Churchill to a vision of the future and an effort to change the world.

The director's efforts to give credibility to the supposition in the work are something for which we must be grateful. In this he was aided by the main actors Hans-Christian Blech (Nicolson), Traugott Buhre (CIA official Stryker), and Gerhard Just who plays the lawyer Dunning.

Palitzsch and his cast received justified applause. Rolf Hochhuth was booed. Those who applauded him only did so because – politically – he had spoken on their part.

After the premiere of "The Representative" Hochhuth said: "I am now going to write a comedy to prove that I am a dramatist." There followed the Churchill tragedy "Soldiers". After the premiere he said: "Now I am going to write a comedy!" There followed the Nicolson tragedy.

At a recent press conference Hochhuth said: "As soon as I have time I will write a comedy!" The greatest comedy is listening to Hochhuth speaking about comedy. What political material will be taken as the basis for the next Hochhuth tragedy?

Wilhelm Unger

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 19 May 1970)



A scene from Hochhuth's new play 'Guerillas' (Photo: Hanns')

Contemporary society theme of Recklinghausen art show

Recklinghausen's art exhibition for the Festival 1970 has the title *Zeitgenossen – Das Gesicht unserer Gesellschaft im Spiegel der heutigen Kunst* (Contemporaries – the Aspect of our Society reflected in present-day Art).

There is no denying that this art show is intended to have pedagogic ambitions.

Thomas Grochowiak has developed his own style of art exhibition with his annual *Galérie imaginaire*. He is not so concerned about art-show visitors who are well versed.

It is his intention to do something to give the art layman an insight, not only *into* art but *beyond* it as well.

The theme *Contemporaries* is particularly apt at the turn of a new decade when people are drawing up balance sheets in many spheres. How better to document an era than in the aspect of our civilisation at the time? This Recklingshausen exhibition certainly adds to our self-awareness and a comprehension of our times. It makes changes in thought clear.

Apart from this sociological aspect the show gives a lucid insight into changes in the world of art in the sixties.

Grochowiak has collected 250 paintings, sketches, sculptures and collages, all of which were created after 1945. Among the artists are Antes, Bacon ... Vostell, Warhol, Wesselmann, W... ba, Wunderlich and Zadkine, an A... of modern art.

All great names in postwar art represented. It is not always their ... d'oeuvre that are on exhibition ... works that show how the artist ... contemporaries.

The greater part of *the exhibition* ... taken up with artistic experiments ... the sixties. There is a predominance ... images of well-known, famous, ... identified people. Nevertheless their ... tity is explained clearly in the ... gramme.

In spite of this the persons represented take on a rather anonymous effect. ... are a cipher for something that ... longer an individual.

Eight versions of Marilyn Monroe ... sterotyped similarity by Andy Warhol ... no longer a likeness of the filmstar ... symbol for sex. Jan Pallach the ... Prague is a cipher for impotence ... power.

Fritz Teufel represents the gay ... tionary. The dissolution of the individual into an artistic whole goes so far ... picture of Mao by Thomas Bayrle ... up of innumerable small heads of ... transformed in the mind's eye ... cally to a red star.

A parallel to this aspect of the exhibition is found in the expression of ... artists' political leanings which can ... be read from the exhibition.

The artists involve themselves in portraying social suppression and in ... work protest against the use of force. ... heart of the politically involved artist ... the sixties beats in the *left* breast.

The contemporary is the *comrade* ... Guevara, Rudi Dutschke and Jan Pallach are the personal symbols that are used ... a positive way. Ex-President Johnson ... the Shah of Iran appear in grotesque ... distorted forms as the unmasked figures ... history.

Apart from these names that give ... to associations there is naturally ... portrait of mass Man: the cold hard ... of Richard Lindner, the standard ...

Continued on page 7

'Die Ordnung' by Klaus Staeck exhibited ... Recklinghausen (Photo: Kalak...)

■ CINEMA

Censors cut political message out of horror film

The beginning of the film *Jonathan* is as beautiful and as terrifying as the genre to which it is committed. Henchmen of the supreme vampire force their way into the house of a young couple denounced by an old woman.

The boy jumps out of the window while the girl is taken to the castle and torn to pieces by bloodhounds when she tries to escape.

An atmosphere of fear, brutality and lurking danger is produced, an atmosphere of demon power and macabre fantasy. Count Dracula has established his reign of terror over the country, sucking dry its inhabitants when they fall into his clutches.

29-year-old Hans W. Geissendörfer has taken a good look around the realms of the bloodsucking living dead. His first film quotes the words of Bram Stocker and the visual proceedings of many of his predecessors.

There is a trace of both Murnau and Polanski and the splendour of colour and decor conjures up the trusted atmosphere of sinister beauty and black romanticism.

The film uses all the well-known props and locations – coffins, graves, ruins, ghostly castles and cellars, flickering candles and bedrooms with curtains blowing. The wind screams, doors slam and a group of evil little elves whip a faithless maid.

Situations too are largely known, even if only from Polanski's latest vampire film. A professor of vampirology wants to break the rule of the Count and annihilate his cruel concubines and servants.

After a difficult journey, Jonathan, a spy, breaks into the castle while his bride falls victim to the Count. Jonathan is recognised and taken prisoner but his liberators come in time and drive the whole clan into the sea. Good prevails, as is obligatory.

Geissendörfer skilfully quotes, varies and reproduces the motives and cliches of his material. One example is the perversion and profanation of Christian symbols. The picture of an old lady with the boy who has jumped out of the window becomes a pieta and that of a female vampire with a snatched child the madonna. An ugly gnome slavers over his collection of stolen crucifixes, a nun swings from a tree and the vampires hold black masses and mysterious ceremonies in the castle.

Vampires are the personification of all imaginable sexual perversions, they are always lascivious and the fascination for them among cinemagoers is interpreted as an ideal of sexual neuroses. While pious parents pray, the Count is already standing at the daughter's bed. His bite is her greatest delight.

The rule of the vampires also reveals the latent sexual aggressions of the oppressed population. The last survivors of a village assemble in a back room and force a young couple to make love continually.

The best scene of the film is when the vampires are driven into the sea. Geissendörfer shows us an almost surrealistic picture of the delight of dying. Death is salvation for vampires.

Geissendörfer has made a film of frequently suggestive beauty. The camera nearly always takes a total view, rarely focussing closely on the wonderful, gruesome details.

Long pans over picturesque sets calmly evoke operatic pathos and ceremonial gravity, but registering at the same time and with carefree cruelty bloody corpses, terror and destruction.

Choral music plays in the background, sounding alternately ceremonial and malicious. Its rhythm increases tension. The film has a burdensome calm and an admirable economy of dialogue.

The producer has not been blessed with the same success in every aspect of the film. The Count remains a rogue acting out of personal motives, instead of personifying daemonic evil. The elves are as wooden as beginners at ballet school. The static camera is a disadvantage here.

But Geissendörfer wanted more than an aesthetically balanced version of vampirism. Blood-sucking should not only be understood literally, he says. The film has something to say politically. *Had* would be a better tense as there is little left of the political meaning in the butchered version of the film to be seen at the cinema.

Geissendörfer wanted to depict the way that force escalates. A small group terrorises a country and brings death and destruction to its inhabitants. Instead of practising solidarity, the oppressed use force against each other and can be seen to become rougher.

A vampire film seems particularly suited to this subject as cruelty is part of the repertoire for this genre. Its political message could therefore have been more effective as it is for example in Murnau's *Nosferatu*.

This can still be seen, even in the present version, in some scenes reminiscent of Schloendorff's *Kohlhaas*. Two eleven-minute scenes, Jonathan's torture and the fight of the vampire soldiers against the liberators, had to be cut because of their extreme brutality.

Geissendörfer is convinced of the shock therapy of demonstrated force. Science has not yet confirmed or disproved this theory.

But this is not the point. The producer was not even informed of the cuts. The production firm *Iduna Film* of Munich, adapted the film according to its own discretion and the film self-censorship board came to the same conclusions with rare unanimity. Geissendörfer was left complaining that this was no longer his film.

The need and the level of tolerability of the cuts can be disputed. Every day there are fresh examples of films being handled in this way. As long as this occurs talk of a morally degenerate industry is sadly true.

Wolf Donner

(DIE ZEIT, 15 May 1970)



The little elves in Hans Geissendörfer's vampire film (Photo: Iduna/Teampress)

Historians plead for old films

Over nine million feet of irreplaceable film is threatened with destruction by a chemical decomposition process caused by age.

This film material includes newsreels, propaganda and art films dating from the Third Reich. It is now lying in the Federal Archives in Koblenz where there is not enough staff to save and copy the films.

Many well-known historians from several universities in this country sent an open letter from Hamburg to the Federal Minister for Home Affairs, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and the Chairmann of the Bundestag Committee for Education and Science, Professor Ulrich Lohmar, making an urgent appeal to save this film material by "immediate, unbureaucratic methods". Otherwise, they wrote, science would suffer irreparable damage.

The historians, including Professor Karl Arndt of Göttingen University also demanded long-term measures to equip the film archives better with both apparatus and personnel.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 May 1970)

Continued from page 6

comic men of Roy Lichtenstein and the grey office types of Pistoletto. In these the artist's involvement is not a specialised political one, but simply a sign of the times.

The palest most colourless exhibits are the representatives of "official" portrait artistry. Among these is the 1966 Oscar Kokoschka picture of Adenauer which is astonishingly meaningless.

This exhibition is a mirror and sometimes a distorting mirror of our society. The contemporary is a being who is on the one hand dictated to and on the other idolised. The question remains, are we really like this?

Erika Brenken

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 15 May 1970)

Frankfurt stages fifth Asian Film Week

Filming in most Asian countries is closely linked with the influence of their former colonial powers. This still continues today because of economic dependance.

Asian countries were forced to conform to Western standards to compete with the flow of films introduced by the colonial powers.

When taking over Western film technology they also seemed to adopt the ideological functions of mass communication media that lead to a sharp division between art and commercial films, parallel to increasing industrialisation.

The various degrees of difficulty experienced by Westerners when trying to understand Asian films can be explained less and less by the geographic distances involved. They seem to be relatively dependent on the state of industrialisation.

It is no coincidence that Japanese films are the best known of all Asian films in the West. Because of the country's full industrialisation.

It is no coincidence that Japanese films in the West. Because of the country's full industrialisation the problems of alienation and generation appearing in Japanese films bear a strong similarity with problems here in the West.

Kirio Usayama's *The Girl I Abandoned* – Japan's entry for the Asian Film Week – is a social picture of private conflicts and alienation in a man forced to pursue his career.

Apart from the realistic and socially critical *Aparjan* by Tapan Sinha, a report on the struggle between two youth groups in Calcutta who have been turned into criminals because they are out of work, Indian films are exclusively commercial.

In contrast to Japanese films, they divert cinema-goers from their own problems in the same way as commercial films of Western origin.

The films remain in the sphere of melodramatic family drama, moving exclusively in upper class circles.

The Fifth Asian Film Week was a broadly based show of information ranging from commercial films to the apologetic propaganda war films of the American pattern from South Vietnam.

It gave rise to the question of whether this was the appropriate method of breaking the Western country's hegemony over Asia and other parts of the Third World.

Most of the films shown confirmed this hegemony – without looking at it critically – by conforming to avant-garde norms or escaping into the tradition of past cultures.

It seems more sensible to bear the films' political value in mind when selecting them. The resultant shortage could then be made up with films from Africa and Latin America.

Asia's political situation has been crystallised in Vietnam and has thus become a key to understanding the political conditions as a sign of oppression or possible liberation.

Vietnam's importance was drowned at the Asian Film Week in a flood of North Vietnamese propaganda films appearing alongside those from South Vietnam and apparently unpolitical commercial films. Vietnam then becomes one country among many and its symptomatic importance was lost.

Films from the Asian republics of the Soviet Union conformed to the conservative tendencies of the Russian film. The films were either a memorial to the heroes of the revolutionary era or the Second World War.

Flashbacks to childhood experiences and visually impressive scenes showed far more the debt to the Russian film school than the articulation of specifically Asian problems.

A pure, hermetic picture of Asia is no longer possible. This was shown by the Fifth Asian Film Week in Frankfurt by the unsystematic selection of films showing various political directions and levels of tolerance.

Gertrud Koch

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 May 1970)

■ EDUCATION

Results of reading experiment for the very young published in Regensburg



First results of a large scale investigation into the highly controversial question of teaching children to read while still very young are now available.

163 children were split into two experimental groups and 43 other children into two control groups. The experiment then explored all the questions that have been raised in this context.

Since the autumn of 1969 this experiment has been extended to its present size of seven experimental groups and six control groups.

This investigation is taking place in Regensburg under the direction of K. Knauer, a local educationalist.

Few people today dispute the fact that an intensive pre-school education is necessary and possible, though kindergarten educationalists reject the use of the word "school". Use must be made of the first six years of a child's life — these are the highly formative years.

Nobody disputes either that language plays a decisive role in intellectual development and that the failure of many children can be attributed to linguistic barriers resulting from a lower class background.

Opinions differ from this point onwards. On the one hand people claim that learning to read at an early age is a key factor. Opponents of this view warn that early intellectual exertions can lead to neuroses and an atrophied mind.

Advocates of this course pour scorn on this objection by saying that experts have long known what an ideal kindergarten should look like and how it should be run.

Opponents then ask why basic educational and psychological research is necessary if general, lasting educational solutions have long been known.

Investigations at Regensburg conform to both sides' demands that tests must continue over a longish period of time. Talk of success or failure is not possible until children being used as guinea pigs can be seen at ten and fifteen as well as at five and six years old. At Regensburg annual investigations will therefore be held during a period of ten years to check progress.

Professor D. Rüdiger of Regensburg summed up the available results of the investigations that began in 1967 in the periodical *School and Psychology*. His report consists of ten points that follow in shortened form.

- Hopes and fears connected with early reading could not be confirmed. Ninety per cent of children aged between four and a half and six and a half learnt to read and were also able to read and understand texts suitable for their age. Reading and understanding thus seem to depend more on a level of motivation and learning than a certain level of intelligence.
- The relatively negligible proportion of children starting school who can already read (three per cent) does not yet justify the overall establishment of classes for early readers. But teachers of classes just starting school will have to beware that early readers are not forced into a special role where they are either admired or, on the other hand, suspected by other children.
- Stimuli to read and speak and practice the framework of the conventional kindergarten curriculum can in most cases eliminate retarded or disturbed speech development in five-year-olds, or at least improve the situation. Serious inhibitions and behavioural and learning difficulties caused by difficulties of concentration could not be helped.
- Kindergarten work with daily stimulus to read and speak in the preschool year generally encouraged both total development and the development of functions of pure intelligence. Statistical evidence points to stronger influence in learning to speak through the special combination of speech stimulus and learning to read at an early age, though it has not yet been able to prove this clearly.
- After starting school the development of early readers' non intellectual talents swings back to the normal level for the children's age. This is probably due to the lack of appropriate educational programmes for these gifted children during their early school life.
- It cannot be ruled out that available results may have been influenced by the persons involved. The enthusiasm and special educational qualities of kindergarten teachers may have had an especially encouraging effect on a child's talents and development.
- Learning to read at an early age should not be understood as a central part of pre-school education. It is only one method of many methods, both proved and unproven. It is a method that can be used to both bad and good educational effect, a method that has been included in Maria Montessori's kindergarten programme for years, not to mention infant schools in Britain. It is a method that is only now being labelled a danger.

Gerhard Weise

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 19 May 1970)

Government approves education loan

The Federal government has approved in principle the plan for a Federal education loan amounting to 1,000 million Marks.

Federal Minister of Education and Science Hans Leussink said, "I believe that this is an important step when it is considered that in 1971 a sum of 1,000 million Marks will be allotted to the educational sphere from the Federal government in addition to the ordinary amount allowed for by the budget."

He said that the money should not be made available until 1971 when it could be added to the ordinary contribution from the budget to increase investment in universities and research.

This burden should be removed from the shoulders of the Federal states, Hans Leussink said, so that they could bear more easily the heavy financial burdens they incur with schools.

The Cabinet has requested the Federal Finance Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs to submit proposals for the first loan. It is expected that the Trade Council will deal with the proposals on 23 June. (Hannoversche Presse, 9 May 1970)

New universiti

Education Minister Langehein Lower Saxony has publish memorandum on the foundation new universities in Oldenburg and brück.

In Hildesheim the Minister an nounced that there was to be between Clausthal Technical Univer the Harz and Hildesheim's Te Training College Department about up a university.

The departments of the Te Training Colleges in Oldenburg and brück are to form the nuclei of the universities and be integrated in the

(Handelsblatt, 15 ...

Computers will not replace teachers, professor says

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCH...

A 76 page pamphlet entitled *Mathematics Teaching* is at p on its way to all 1,951 high schools Federal Republic.

It describes the experiences of teachers at Frankfurt's Helmholtz Sc the first high school to use a compute teaching mathematics.

Now five high schools in this count using computers, all in *the* F state of Hesse. The *schools are at* G Friedberg, Rüsselsheim and two in furt.

There are also sixty commercial technical trade schools through Federal Republic that use compute interesting point is that the "poo deral states of Schleswig-Holstein Rheinland Palatinate are particul represented.

Professor Heinrich Bauersfeld, er in mathematical education at furt, sees the benefits and prob computer teaching as follows:

Computers can alleviate the p of the school, make informati control of success more objective mathematical relations, build bri other disciplines and increase le motivation.

But, Bauersfeld says, computers are convincing example of the incre common fact that modern industry stimulates the demand that it then sa with its products.

Schools were not calling for compu by a long chalk, he said. Instead comp were looking for new fields of use.

Professor Bauersfeld also w against the naive assumption that c puters could lead to education beco cheaper.

Mass production would make equipment cheaper under certain c tions, he said, but programmes w become increasingly more varied and result, more expensive.

Apart from this computers canno cognise occasions when what the means is correct though he has exp himself incorrectly. Neither can t speak in dialect. They do not re teachers superfluous but place incre demands on them.

(DIE WELT, 19 May 1...

■ MEDICINE

Cellular research owes a great debt to Professor Otto Warburg

Hardly any other Max Planck Institute is so connected with the name of a man as the Max Planck Institue of Cell Physiology with Professor Otto Warburg.

It was specially set up for him with the aid of the Rockefeller Foundation in Dahlem, Berlin. The Institute, a copy of the manor houses of the Knobelsdorff era, is a stone's throw from the main assembly hall of the Free University.

Professor Warburg is still head of the Institute today. It was formerly run by the Kaiser Wilhelm Society and since 1953 by the Max Planck Society.

Two mainstreams of scientific research into life are pursued in his Institute. The one branch is medical, dealing with the cells, the foundation stones of life. The other branch deals with the physical and chemical side. Biochemistry is one of the most extensive fields of research today.

Scientists in this field devote themselves to the most spectacular subjects such as photosynthesis and cancer research.

Warburg has achieved a lot in his experiments without being able to base his studies on other scientists' preliminary work. He entered new territory, but new territory that was often sown with mines. His theories were disputed and still are to some extent.

But he is certainly one of the most prominent biochemists in the world. And this Max Planck Institute is doubtlessly profiting from this.

In 1931 he received the Nobel Prize for Physiology and Medicine for research into chemical processes in living cells. To his work in this field modern scientists owe their fundamental knowledge on the biological process of life.

He showed how blood absorbed oxygen and carried it to the body tissue. He also managed to discover the yellow enzymes produced by yeast that play such an important role in the body's combustion processes and give rise to vitamin B2.

Photosynthesis is one most important results of his research work and still valid today. Photosynthesis is the assimilation of green plant cells, an important process by which plants build up their sugar and cell substance with the help of chlorophyll and sunlight from carbonic acid in the air and water in the earth.

A result of this is the production of artificial plant material and an increase in food production. The transformation of sunlight into chemical energy (five million calories light energy daily with the help of photosynthesis) make artificial algae farms possible.

In cancer research Professor Warburg made some sensational, though not undisputed discoveries. Professor Warburg believes that cancer can be traced to chronic damage done to cell respiration.

In cancer cells, he says, the normal metabolism is replaced by a fermenting metabolism. With absence of oxygen, but with fermentation instead, the cancer cells gain energy. This energy principle prevailed when the Earth's atmosphere contained no oxygen. It was then the source of energy for the lowest forms of life.

Warburg managed to show that a cell could start to ferment under certain conditions when oxygen pressure was reduced by 35 per cent. He stated that every cell had inside itself the predisposition to a diseased fermenting metabolism as pre-formed chemical mechanism.

Warburg thus opposes the theory that cancer is carried by a virus. His experience showed that a virus could only induce a mechanism that was already present in the cells.



(Photo: AP)

Hand in hand with research into these processes came research into treatments that could be used against them. Can the shortage of oxygen be prevented by respiration enzymes in food? Can oxygen be kept pure so that shortage of oxygen does not occur?

Then affected cells must be isolated from the circulation for a short time, kept alive by liquid food as a substitute for blood and destroyed by X-rays.

All these research findings need to be pursued futher so that they can be better substantiated.

What is certain is that scientists will always come across traces of Professor Warburg's scientific activity. One of his own inventions is an apparatus to measure the smallest amounts of substances in the cell.

Every biochemical laboratory today contains a Warburg apparatus to measure the cell's exchange of gas with its environment.

(Hannoversche Presse, 16 May 1970)

Restoratives of the anabolica group can have an extremely dangerous influence on the female voice. These preparations, it is claimed, do not have a masculising effect but they do affect many women by lowering their voices by an octave. This cannot then be changed.

Women must therefore be extremely careful when taking anabolica. They must use preparations of this type only when doctors prescribe them as absolutely essential.

"It depends on the constitution of the patient and the dose taken how soon the female voice becomes a hormone voice," was the view put forward by Dr Ingeborg Stabenow, head of the voice and speech department at Ludwigshafen Municipal Hospital, to the congress of this country's Association for Cosmetic Medicine in Ludwigshafen.

Dr Stabenow, showed that speech deficiencies of various types are a wide field for rehabilitation. She added that thirty per cent of children starting school today have speech peculiarities and fifteen per cent need treatment.

But when doctors recognise damage in children of this age it is often too late. There is a close link between speech development and the general development of the child. A child grows into his environment only through language.

Medicine has scarcely dealt with treatment to be used with speech deficiencies. But it must begin when the normal child begins to speak. The basic principle of speech therapy consists of constantly stimulating the child's brain.

The brain needs this as it does not mature of its own accord. If these stimuli are not present this disturbs intellectual

Ludwigshafen congress discusses plastic surgery's role

development. The child then has less chance than others of his generation in a world in which it must assert itself by speaking and hearing.

A special group of speech deficiencies is formed by children with more or less pronounced cleft lips, jaws or palates. Dr Stabenow stressed that these malformations were more than an anatomic defect, especially in the most serious form, cleft palate.

Treatment of this type of sufferer is at first always surgical. Further development depends on a successful first operation.

Dr Arndt Buschmann of Ludwigshafen said that allowance must be made for the risk that sufferers from a cleft palate and similar complaints who were operated on at an early age would later manifest a lack of intelligence that would prevent them from learning to speak correctly.

Dr Stabenow said that full rehabilitation was possible with a combination of surgical treatment and speech training.

Aesthetic medicine also includes the numerous operations that are wrongly described as sex-changes. There is in fact no operation that can make men into women or vice-versa. Some operations only produce the sex for which the patient is predominantly predisposed biologically.

Professor Hans-Jochen Stämmler of Ludwigshafen cited the case of a 22-year-old woman patient with a fully developed bosom but with both male and female factors in the genital area. She reacted so well to an operation to render her fully feminine that she even began to flirt while still in hospital.

Plastic surgeons in Vienna have developed a new technique to render women sexually potent. Skin from the thighs is grafted to form the vagina during the process.

24 operations of this type have already taken place. Dr Peter Bittmann of Vienna said that no complications had been recorded up till now, adding, "Eight of our patients have since entered the state of holy matrimony."

Cosmetic medicine is often described as beautifying surgery. That is of course incorrect, and not only because humans can neither be beautified nor rejuvenated by a surgical operation.

Because of this there was no mention of beautifying surgery at the Ludwigshafen congress. Instead the doctors spoke of how disfigured patients could be helped to return into society.

The expected increase in malformations at birth such as cleft palate or congenital complaints and the increased frequency of accidents seriously hindering natural functions, if not stopping them altogether, will place increased demands on plastic surgery.

Future functions of this field will be involved with the social aspect as well as the surgical. Operations of this type often have psychological effects on individuals which cause them social difficulties.

Ottmar Katz

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 May 1970)

Drugs to counter old age

Dr J. F. Scholz, Medical officer at the Federal Baden-Württemberg labour exchange spoke in Heidelberg of the very great interest shown in drugs and medicaments that slow down the ageing process in human beings, especially the over-forties.

At a discussion on pharmacy in rehabilitation organised by Heidelberg's work promotion organisation he called upon the representatives of the Federal Republic's large pharmaceutical concerns present at the conference to concentrate more on the development of further drugs that could slow down the ageing process.

Speaking for the Federal Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry, Dr H. Wenzel of Mannheim announced that the industry had long been active in this field "as we all know that mankind has always wanted to take decisive action against growing old."

Dr Wenzel said that there was no better way than protecting people from toxins. Preventive medicine must be the watchword, he said, and in this case it would be placed on the same footing as rehabilitation.

Doctors, especially those involved in rehabilitation, had a further demand to make on pharmaceutics manufacturers, Dr Scholz said. This was the production of substances that would increase capability of learning and performance.

Dr Wenzel was quick to point out that the pharmaceutical industry had been extremely active in this field for years. But the only achievement that could be recorded was the development of preparations producing a temporary improvement in performance.

He added that there had never been, nor would there ever be, drugs that could make every pupil into a genius.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 12 May 1970)

A new cure for smokers

A simple cure for smoking, "the greatest addiction of our century", has now been developed by the Frankfurt-based Healthier Living League. The new method consists of psychological group therapy. 250,000 people have already been cured of the smoking habit.

It takes only five days. It begins with information on the damage attributed to nicotine consumption. Films are shown and statistics read out to show the dangers of smoking.

Practical treatment follows. A doctor demonstrates gymnastic exercises that help cure patients. This initial treatment is meant to make smokers give up their typical movements.

The second stage consists of training to strengthen the will. A psychologist explains the reasons for the addiction, most of them linked with a lack of inward security. He also makes suggestions as to how self-confidence can be built up.

Those undergoing treatment then have the opportunity of talking to ex-smokers to find out what difficulties they had.

During the course each of the participants is given a book containing important advice. He can also use it to record his own methods to combat his desire to smoke.

After five days participants leave their groups and the doctors treating them — most probably as non-smokers. The rate of success is between ninety and 95 per cent, though only for those who have taken this course regularly.

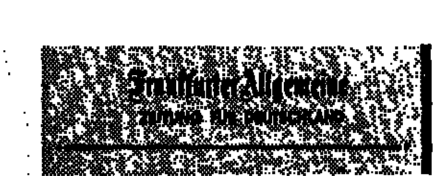
(Münchner Merkur, 12 May 1970)





THE ECONOMY

Unilateral alterations to parity burdens EEC states



The new catchword that we must bear in mind is *Integrationsopfer* signifying the sacrifices that have to be made for the sake of integration.

For the economic future of this country it is of great significance. Yet it is an unlikely sort of catchword since we have become accustomed to having to make certain sacrifices, concessions and compromises in connection with economic integration.

But now it is more than a small sacrifice at one of the numerous sacrifical altars in Europe.

What is demanded is no more and no less than the revision of the former guideline in economic policy which was the predominance of stable currency values.

In a European surrounding that is helbent on speedy economic growth and does not bat an eyelid at three, four or five per cent depreciation of curtency in a year people in this country cannot continue along their own individual "stability path" unmoved. This is roughly the argument presented on the theme of *Integrationsopfer*.

We have known for a long time that certain of our partners in the European Ecojomic Community think along these lines and for this reason regard our efforts at stabilisation with mixed feelings when they are linked with alterations to parity.

What is new is that now the Bonn government itself is divided on this theme and debatting it hotly. It is thinking over the consequences of this kind of *Integrationsopfer* since it sees itself faced with a ominous alternative.

When a country is surrounded by nations geared to an inflationary economy the alternatives are alterations to parity, or "If you cannot beat them join them". All other attempts at cooling down the economy and rising prices on a domestic basis fail since industry immediately gingers up exports and excesses of currency exchange threaten the structure of stability from the other side.

Integrationsopfer affects people in his country with a great degree of persistence.

Chancellor Brandt has made it repeatedly clear that the alternative of discouraging domestic demand which would mean acceptable to him even through the risk is considered to be slight.

Full employment is regard quite clearly as more important than currency stability, as experts on the domestic economy recognise in their most recent special situation report which outlined the possible courses of action in the situation obtaining.

If necessary a few mild economic braking measures will be applied on the home front in the sure knowledge that these are good for our economic health.

Increasingly, however, the alternatives for stability on an international basis are being blocked as a result of different circumstances.

The Bonn government said at last year's conference of EEC Prime Ministers in The Hague that on principle it is pursuing the path of a European currency union.

France has been pressing strongly for the inception of a fixed rate of currency exchange within the Six and with a monetary aid organisation. (This would, of course, not have supra-national authority.)

At the same time the Bonn government had good reason for taking steps to ensure it had a free hand at least for some time in the question of exchange rates.

For this reason this country set out in February this year a graded plan to fix exchange rates and set up a European central bank to cap a gradual economic harmonising process within the Community — to come into force *before 1980*. Thus the procedure would be reversed.

This controversy shows what has become clear to most people in the meantime, even more clearly. Unilateral alterations to currency rates are becoming more and more difficult all the time. They put a heavy burden on the overall European Economic Community structure in general and on the artifically stabilised agriculture market set-up in particular.

For a few years at least we are theoretically speaking partially free to implement Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller's graded plan in the event of renewed economic pressures and revalue again. However in the face of the fundamental promise to set up a currency union and in the face of the politically higly brittle agriculture income adjustment schemes that are necessary after an alteration to parity we can in fact foresee the end of this kind of self-help.

The Social Democratic government has realised that it is on the horns of a dilemma. It is pressured by the domestic economy. It is under pressure from the trade unions and all three never thought trade unions and all three never throught much to revaluation. These three pressure groups also turn up their nose at every lasting effort to damp down the overheated economy on a domestic basis.

The Social Democrats are pressured by their left flank the progressive advisers who want to push up productivity and want to speed up economic growth in order to be able to pay for domestic reforms to which they aspire.

The SPD is caught in its own trap of giving priority to full employment rather than stabilising currency. Basically they can only see one way out of the dilemma for which the following formula seems applicable: *Integrationsopfer* equals gentle depreciation.

All Socialist governments that have considered full employment sacred have been faced with the same dilemma. That the Social Democrats in this country could not and would not be spared this fate was clear at the outset.

Fritz Ullrich Fack
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 May 1970)

New ideas will permeate British Trade Week 197

A British Trade Week will be he Hamburg in the autumn of year.

This trade week, which will be or ed by Britain's Board of Trade an European Department of the Britis tional Export Council in conjun with Hamburg's Chamber of Com will be revolutionary in style.

"We want to break new ground," sul Kenneth William Chesterman of British Consulate-General said.

Apart from the usual show of consumer goods in the shops an

DIE WELT
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of the Hanseatic city as well as addi cultural shows there are plans to or symposiums attended by prom speakers.

There will be meetings of bank well as industrial and economic ex from this country and from Great Br at which opinions will be exchange discussions and lectures will be organ

Consul Chesterman said: "We chosen Hamburg for the Trade since it is a vital centre for Br exports."

This will be the testing ground for new kind of trade week and will whether the new arrangements fo interest.

If the new ideas meet with success will most certainly be followed up similar trade exhibitions in other citie

(DIE WELT, 20 May

Ertl against green dollar

Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl foresees beneficial effects on the present excessive agricultural production, which leads to wasteful surpluses, if and when the European Economic Community increases its membership from six to ten.

Speaking in Hanover Ertl said at a press conference that basically EEC overproduction could best be cut if agricultural production in the countries applying for membership, Britain, Denmark, Eire and Norway was not expanded too far.

Great Britain, for instance, Ertl said, had a far lower degree of self-provision of agricultural produce than the Federal Republic.

The Agriculture Minister said he considered the danger of Great Britain stepping up production on account of the relatively higher price levels in the European Economic Community to be minimal.

He pointed out that in the prospective new member countries the reserves on the labour market were not sufficiently strong to allow this danger to come about.

Researches already under way have shown that the increase in agricultural production will be between three and ten per cent, but this will in fact mean that some of the present burden of overproduction will be relieved.

Although Josef Ertl has made it quite clear that he sees a bright future for the applicant countries and the Six he is well aware that there are difficulties involved in that the EEC and Great Britain have two quite different agricultural systems.

He believes that after the elections in Great Britain on 18 June negotiations for Britain's entry will proceed at a great pace, but he is doubtful whether the system in the Six could be employed in a ten-strong Common Market.

Quite apart from the financing systems for agriculture in the applicant countries there are regional programmes for special areas in Britain and Norway which differ from EEC practice.

Minister Ertl has said that the problem of surpluses in the Federal Republic in particular and the EEC in general has eased up slightly in recent months or alternatively the expected considerable increases to the stockpiles of butter, grain and the like have not occurred.

The "grain mountain" has been completely exhausted. Now, Ertl says, we must hold our breath and see what the next harvest brings, viewing it with a degree of apprehension.

The so-called "intervention points" have meant that plans to even out the supplies of grain to all areas of this country have been made more difficult.

This has led to a situation where, for example, Bavaria has experienced a shortage of rye and Lower Saxony a surplus of it.

In this sphere an alteration of the system, which has already been discussed, is essential.

As far as milk and (even more so) butten are concerned the present situation is still difficult. Nevertheless there are signs that milk production in this country is declining and this will lead to a reduction in the "butter mountain".

"Aktion Sozialbutter" planned to reduce the surfeit of butter costing a fortune in cold-storage has proved its worth and has even led to increased exports.

On the question of the third su product, sugar, Ertl says he hopes within three years supply and de can be levelled out. There has als been a pleasing increase in demand.

Basically Ertl was calling for the tion of the so-called *green dollar* currency unit for agriculture buying selling within the EEC.

Devaluation of the franc and tion of the Mark showed that in th run the *green dollar* is ineffectual.

Ertl said he could not imagine would happen if this form of comm currency was retained and the Mark to revalue again. Millions would be ed in equalisation sums for agricult

It seems now after ten years of the that the original plan to use the *gr dollar* as a stepping stone to a curre and economic union has foundered.

So Josef Ertl would like to see a rese fund set up in Europe. This would be with customs, taxes and duties and be used as an important instrument guide the economy and agricultural nomy.

According to Minister Ertl the *gre dollar* has no firm basis. But he confess that other EEC member countries wou not at the moment wear an alteration the system.

Lower Saxony Agriculture Minister fried Hasselmann (CDU) claimed in Federal state that certain agricultu "mountains" would be exhausted.

He thought the surfeit of milk and dairy products would subside, poin out that though the number of cows in pasture lands had increased there been a decrease in dairy cattle kep sugarbeet and corn growing areas.

Hasselmann warned that this heal structural development could be end gered by plans now under discussion help ease the surpluses.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 21 May 197

Trade with Great Britain flourishes

Trade between the Federal Republic and Great Britain in the first three months of this year was up considerably on the figures for the same period of 1969.

The greatest rise was in British export figures, according to the report from the British Consulate-General in Hamburg.

Imports to Great Britain from this country over this three month period stood at £123,400,000 compared with £107,800,000 in the first quater of 1969.

Britain's exports were worth £115,700,000 as compared with £91million in 1969

(Handelsblatt, 20 May 1970)

ELECTRONICS

Federal Republic computer-manufacturing industry competes internationally

Münchner Merkur

The future is one of the few authorities that remain in the present day. But the things that were once considered to be representative of the future no longer hold true.

Today's future seems to have become calculable by means of computers. And computers form a market for which the Americans are the undisputed overlords.

Europe's computer industry has, however, taken up the American challenge. In the Federal Republic decisions will be taken soon on how the computer market is to be divided up here.

In the next decade, experts say, this country will be swamped with no less than 200,000 electronic data-processors.

According to the Munich *Kral* Organisation all middle sized companies and many smaller ones have set out to secure for themselves the advantages of data-processing by buying or hiring a computer.

Recently around 1,000 electronic calculators have been installed new in companies in the Federal Republic.

It is estimated that the number of automatic data-processing plants that has been installed in firms in this country is around 6,350.

This puts the Federal Republic in second place in the world, ahead of the Japanese who have only 5,750 such pieces of equipment in operation.

Great Britain is in fourth place in this field with 5,050 electronic data-processors in operation.

America heads the list quite comfortably. 70,000 computers are installed in firms in the United States.

Computerisation as a phenomenon becomes easier to understand when the amount of plant installed is compared to population figures. In the Federal Republic there are about one hundred computers per million inhabitants.

Nevertheless the USA still outstrips this country in this respect with around 350 computers for every million Americans. This is easily explicable in the fact that America's productivity rate is way ahead of that in the Federal Republic.

Who is building these computers? There are no official statistics on who builds how many computers. But it seems likely the Americans hold something like seventy or eighty per cent of the total world market.

Seventy or eighty per cent of the Federal Republic market was held by the Americans too until recently, since IBM took advantage of the concessions granted it by the American occupiers, Federal Republic firms were forbidden to operate on the computer market.

Although this ban was waived only fifteen years ago this country's computer industry has managed to free itself from its dependence on America for data-processing equipment.

Siemens is one of the best-placed companies on the Federal Republic computer building scene. There is no longer a great gap in technical know-how between this country and America and no longer are we out of the race financially speaking.

For Siemens the European and Federal Republic markets are the main buyers whereas they form only a part of IBM's clientèle.

Both companies face very strong competition in the shape of: Univac, SEL, Honeywell, Philips, Bull/GE, Olivetti, National Cash Register, CII and ICL as well as the Federal Republic companies AEG/Telefunken and Nixdorf.

The supply of data-processing equipment is vast and in some cases it is unsurveyed territory, so that companies have been known to make bad decisions in their choice of equipment.

This country's computer industry now presents a unified front to the market. This is thanks to help received from the Economic Affairs Ministry and the Education (and Science) Ministry in Bonn.

Subsides granted to the industry are criticised by competitors from abroad as being national preferences, but in other countries there are direct or indirect grants to the computer manufacturing industry.

In the United States for instance these companies are backed up by State-financed military and space research programmes.

Computers utilisation

Computers in operation at the beginning of 1970 per one million inhabitants

Country	Computers
USA	344
Switzerland	145
Federal Republic	104
Britain	91
France	89
Japan	56
Italy/Austria	47
GDR	21
USSR	17

The Bonn government, as an important supplier of contracts, and American computer manufacturers as formidable competition give two reasons why this country's computer manufacturing industry has seen fit to work on cooperative ventures.

In April 1970 Siemens and AEG/Telefunken formed a joint company for the manufacture of large-scale data processing equipment.

State capital to promote the concern is placed in a communal kitty.

Such large-scale computers are, however, just one aspect of the industry as a whole. Less officially, but with just as much success, AEG and Siemens work together when it is a question of avoiding overlapping research and competitive production.

But not only these two firms are so closely linked. A few days ago Nixdorf gave up its independent role as an outsider and threw in its lot with partial cooperation with AEG.

Continued on page 12

■ TECHNOLOGY

Hamburg in turmoil for tunnelling

Amateur photographers visiting Hamburg will have to make do with postcards this year as far as the central photogenic Binnenalster lake and shots of the Jungfernstieg and the Rathaus are concerned.

This attractive part of the city centre is one enormous building-site at the moment. Work on the new city-centre links of the Underground and suburban railway networks has moved under water, or at least the water-level of the Alster lake.

Another site that is of no less interest is the site of the new tunnel under the Elbe a few miles further north and west. The city's traffic planners have gone under water here too and the planning bears witness to no lack of ingenuity.

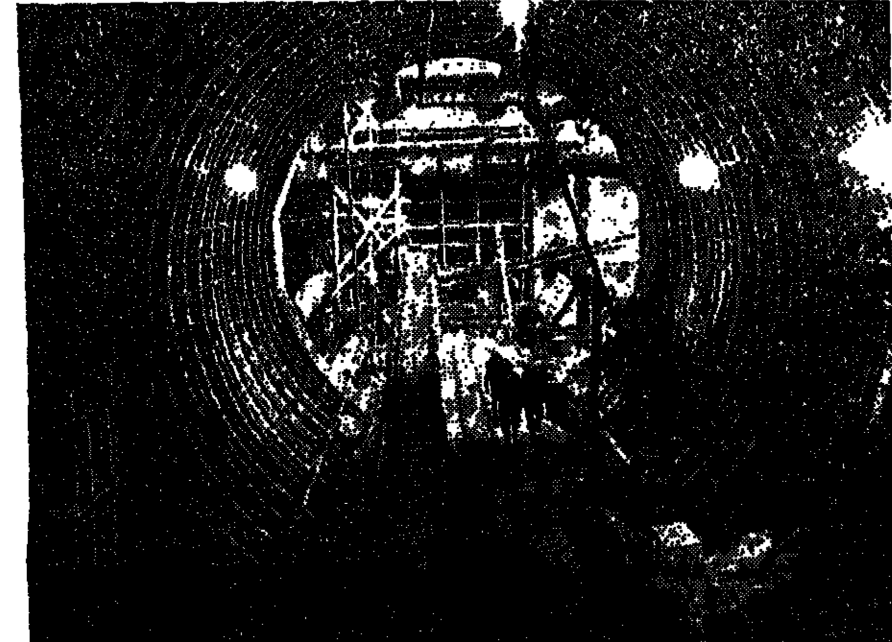
Residents have adjusted themselves to the noise of construction work with Hanseatic patience and a sense of fair play. The corporation engineering department has erected signs in local dialect to the effect that residents will have to make the best of it and the locals seem to agree that there is no alternative.

The main outcome of construction work in and alongside the Alster will be a 400-yard section of underground electric railway gently curving from Lombardsbrücke and the main station under the lake towards Jungfernstieg.

The magnificent motif the view normally provides is well-known to German televiewers, who regularly see it on the screen as the hallmark of NDR TV, Hamburg.

A tunnel could, of course, have been bored underneath the fifty-acre, one-fathom deep Binnenalster but both geology and finance presented insuperable problems. Imaginative engineers hit upon another idea.

Some 3,050 steel planks were hammered into the bed of the lake to form an enclosure twelve metres wide. To be on the safe side this enclosure was divided into three sections and each section pumped dry.



Tunnelling for the autobahn that is to pass under the Elbe at Hamburg (Photo: dpa)

The bed of each section was then dredged to a depth of fifteen metres (49 ft) and the sludge loaded on to barges and taken away. Section by section the tubes housing the two railway tunnels were cemented into place.

This sounds easy enough but in fact never a day passed without problems arising. Any number of amateur inventors racked their brains to come up with ideas for a noiseless steam-hammer and isolated complaints were registered.

The Ice Age bed of the Alster proved far more of a headache, though. On many occasions the planks, which were up to thirty metres (100 ft) long came down against hunks of rock left behind by glaciers, rocks known in German as foundlings.

The planks came to rest out of alignment and were no longer waterproof. More than once one section or the other became waterlogged. It is almost miraculous that all deadlines were eventually met.

The most difficult part of the whole enterprise still remains to be done, though. It is the station, which is to be built underneath an existing Underground station below Jungfernstieg, the picturesque street that forms the south bank of the lake.

Underneath the station work on yet another Underground station is in progress. All three are below the water-level of the canal that forms the outflow of the Alster in the direction of the river Elbe.

The other underground site may not be as impressive to the untrained eye but it is an even more ambitious project. The new Elbe tunnel at Övelgönne, within a stone's throw of the most exclusive residential area in Hamburg will, when completed, be the hub of the autobahn network linking Bremen, Hanover and places south with Flensburg and Denmark.

Access is via an overpass spanning the harbour to the south, followed by the 1,056-metre (3,464-foot) tunnel. The kilometre of tunnel is rank with technical details of the greatest ingenuity.

Far from being bored through the bed of the Elbe or dredged dry the tunnel is laid in prefabricated sections. Dredgers clear an eighteen-metre (58.8-foot) channel across the bed of the river and eight 132-metre (433-foot) concrete sections are lowered into place.

Each section contains three two-lane roads.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 14 May 1970)

Stereo TV is still a long way off!

Colour television is continually expanding – not only into more and more living-rooms but also into an increasing number of programme categories. The next target is three-dimensional colour television – stereo TV.

As in the film industry the backroom boys of TV are giving serious thought to stereoscopy. But although a great deal of work on the subject is in progress many technical hitches will have to be overcome before 3-D TV can be put into practice.

The technique is straightforward enough in principle. Two pictures, one for the left eye, the other for the right, are taken, transmitted and screened. The result is the optical illusion of a third dimension, that of depth.

Taking the actual pictures presents no great problems, according to Dr Norbert Mayer and Rüdiger Sand of the Munich Institute of Radio Technology writing in *Umschau in Wissenschaft und Technik*, the scientific and technological periodical.

Two conventional TV cameras can be combined to make a stereo camera. This presents essentially no more difficulty in colour than in black and white.

Transmitting the two signals over one channel seems likely to present far greater problems. A number of difficulties that are creating something of a headache for the boffins involved must first be overcome.

Transmission will be limited, for instance, to the existing bandwidths. Wider frequencies are not available. Under certain circumstances this will not prove too difficult as far as black and white sterio TV is concerned but colour TV is another matter altogether.

Bandwidths have proved problematic for two-dimensional colour TV. Already the bandwidth of individual signals has to be halved for transmission. Stereo in colour would thus be much more difficult to put into practice.

Radio engineers are already thinking in terms of transmitting signals consecutively. Storage units would then have to ensure that signals are on call simultaneously.

So much development work must be carried out in this sector that stereoscopic colour TV is likely to be out of the question for some time to come. It could be done in black and white but not in colour.

Many televiewers have grown accustomed to colour, though, and would not consider going back to black and white, not even with the prospect of stereo at an earlier date.

Sets promise to prove something of a problem too. The signals transmitted must, when all is said and done, be compatible with conventional receivers.

At present stereo TV reception under laboratory conditions functions as follows. Left- and right-eye signals are screened by seperate cathode ray tubes. The pictures screened by the two sets are then variously polarised and shown together by means of a semi-transparent mirror.

Viewers must wear special spectacles, though, which brings back memories of 3-D cinema many years ago. This is likely to present difficulties for regular transmissions. It is hoped in Munich to overcome this difficulty with the aid of line screens.

These, then, are the principal difficulties facing the technicians working on stereo TV feasibility. Mayer and Sand expressly note, however, that one objection occasionally raised is unjustified. Conventional screens are not too small to convey an adequate stereo effect.

As in stereo photography and stereophonic radio the conditions of reception need only be taken into account in shooting the images transmitted.

One point does, however, seem definite. Stereo TV is unlikely to be screened in the near future. Besides, stereo now would be premature as far as the trade is concerned, the market for two-dimensional colour TV not yet having been exploited to the full.

This, though, is no reason why research and development staff should not press ahead with behind-the-scenes work on the problems involved. *Wolfgang Bartsch*

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 19 May 1970)

Roadworthiness of caravans shown on Nürburgring

Tabbert, the Bad Kissingen c... manufacturers, demonstrated roadworthiness of car and carav... two-day display on the north and... loops of Nürburgring racetrack to... representatives of the press and Mi... of the Interior were invited.

Eight car manufacturers each p... one vehicle, to which a variety of... vans were attached to demonstra... entire range of combinations co... found on the roads. The cars in... ranged from a 6.3-litre Mercedes... to a Simca.

The criterion adopted was t... worthiness presupposes the rig... pulling the right caravan. Cars p... disproportionately heavy caravan... en hold up traffic.

It was gratifying to note that... strictly instruct all dealers to bear... mind when advising potential cu...

In view of comparable foreca... number of market research instit... the number of caravans in this... will quadruple to 650,000 or so... it was significant to note that up... caravans have no difficulty in... with extreme situations.

The test vehicles were not to be... of their stride by emergency b... manoeuvres and both tough zig... and demonstrative proof that ev... longest combination need not h... greater turning-circle than the car... own showed that a car and caravan... every bit as safe on the roads as... alone.

The Mercedes saloon with a... caravan in tow proved what consid... reserves of acceleration a sensible c... nation can harbour. It covered... 22.8-kilometre northern loop o... Nürburgring in thirteen minutes... seconds, an average speed of 65 m... hour and exactly two minutes six s... faster than Rudolf Caracciola's fast... in the 1928 formula grand prix.

The Volkswagen estate version... 395 kilogrammes (8 cwt) on tow c... the same distance in an admirab... teen minutes 26 seconds, a tim... bears witness to three decades of... mobile development.

The only conclusion one can... that a caravan need by no mean... acceleration adequate to cope... situations on normal roads within... kph (50 mph) speed limit. A... combination of car and carav... always have sufficient accelera... reserve.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 20 Ma...

Computer industry

Continued from page 11

The family concern of Nixdorf, ... enjoys a yearly growth rate of forty... cent is as attractive technically spea... as it is indebted from the point of... of German banks.

It was only a matter of time be... Nixdorf had to join forces with AEG... one among the initiated believes fo... moment that AEG undertook su... move without the prior consent of... mens.

Thus the Federal Republic electr... data-processing industry is preparing... for the future, facing an expandin... dustry and increasing competition... across the Atlantic.

The Bundespost and several ... equipment firms have cooperated i... formation of the *Deutsche Datel...schaft*, formed this May in Darmsta... work on tele-data-processing. Bonn h... finger in this pie, too.

Michael Spiesshofer

(Münchner Merkur, 19 May 1...

■ OUR WORLD

Oberammergau Passion Play controversy

This Whitsun villagers in the attractive Bavarian mountain hamlet, Oberammergau, began the 36th dramatisation of the Passion of Christ. The traditional Passion Play performances began in 1634 when people in Oberammergau promised to re-enact the path to the cross once every ten years in thanksgiving for being spared from the ravages of the Black Death that had decimated other villages in the locality. The 1970 play will be performed until the end of September.



Helmut Fischer playing Christ in the Oberammergau Passion Play

(Photo: Gertraut Brachat)

As an amateur production the Oberammergau Passion Play cannot be subjected to the usual criteria of theatre criticism.

It is a pity that the same cannot be said about the text of the Play, that it either reiterates faithfully the words of the Gospels or belongs so completely in the realms of ancient folklore that it cannot be subjected to modern-day criticism.

This is in fact not the case: the people of Oberammergau speak and act a text that is not in any way under protection as an ancient monument, either liturgically or historically.

The structure of the Play is rather awkward prose *broken* by passages of recitation that are scarcely intelligible without being followed in the text books on sale in English and German at the Play.

The text used this year was the one written by Pfarrer Daisenberger more than a hundred years ago.

It is a mishmash with comments and paraphrases of the Gospels. Daisenberger did not hark back to any great extent to the original text of 1634 or later Baroque versions.

His text is the Passion seen far more from the perspective of the popular theology of the mid-nineteenth century.

The good intentions of this author may have been an inspiring factor in his work.

But the echo that his text creates among the actors and the audiences that make the pilgrimage every tenth year appears spontaneous and naively pious.

One fact that cannot be denied is that the theological viewpoint that is shown in this play is false and scientifically discounted by the highest church authority, the *Konzil*. Its consequences are fatally misleading.

Unfortunately this is not a phenomenon that can be left to theologians alone to discuss.

It is not an internal problem of a point of order within the Church. Nor is it one of those purely aesthetic dramatisations of religious themes such as Hugo von Hofmannsthal's *Jedermann* or Wagner's *Parsifal*.

Plays and operas such as these can be enjoyed without having consequences for the general public and the public conscience.

This type of theology, however, naive and with no recognisably intentional evil content had such consequences and will continue to do so, for the Germans and Austrians at least.

Opaque connections between the Passion Play and refined National Socialist propaganda are of no interest in this respect.

Those who wish to inform themselves on this point can read the book *Die ewige Passion*, an expert text written by Roman Fink and Horst Schwarzer, which is full of pertinent quotes but even then does not give a deep insight into the way the Play has reflected on the public conscience in the past three centuries.

Quite obviously this text has nothing to do with the racial notions and anti-Semitism of Hitler and his predecessors.

Nor is there any connection between it and the hatred of Jews and incitement to anti-Semitism to be found in the notorious Nazi rag *Der Stürmer*, and similar worthless publications.

I do not believe that it is a question of proving that certain passages in the text are of an anti-Jewish nature, nor of censoring out parts.

Passages of this nature are not impressed forcibly on the minds of members of the audience during the six hours of the Play.

The passage taken from the book of Esther concerning the Persian Queen Vasthi would not be understood by anyone when sung by the chorus. And on reading the book only experts on the Old Testament would be able to make anything of it.

It is not details of this kind that raise objections, as I have already said, nor is it clumsiness in form in parts of the Play.

The whole aspect from which this text was written is wrong. This is the fatal mistake that cannot be corrected by any amount of censorship or rewriting.

For a member of the audience not versed in the New Testament and sparked to emotional reaction by the great involvement of the dedicated actors the impression gained is as follows:

Jesus Christ is a noble and worthy radiant figure. Even the Romans under Pontius Pilate speak of his excellence and unblemished behaviour.

He comes with the loyal and devout followers into the corrupt, evil and intrigue-ridden city of Jerusalem.

Today it is thought that he was a man of small stunted stature. He was not at all good looking. He was an itinerant Rabbi among the Jewish people.

He was generally known only as "the Galilean". Together with his disciples including Judas who was the traitor who spilt the beans on the group's affairs he opposed the Jew in the synagogue.

They in turn did everything to have this itinerant, who upset their business, put to death in a sadistic way.

Even the noble "Aryan looking" Pilate — in history a corrupt tyrant — is forced by the Jews to have the Galilean put to death.

The Roman Captain on horseback like a knight does everything to make his fate more tolerable.

We in the audience, well-fed and with expensive seats can go and have a beer after the Play is over and as Christians we belong automatically to the group of the noble benefactor, who is so ethereal that at the Last Supper he does not hand the bread to his disciples, but gives them the Host which was not to happen until long after Christ's time.

We good and noble people must, like Him, suffer amid an evil world, which is embodied in the Jews.

They are greedy for money, we are not. They are intriguers, we are not. And so on, and so on. At the end of the Play we have seen amid great horror that God will punish them since they have brought down his wrath on them.

As we well know He has done so occasionally or had the job done for Him by certain worthy tools . . .

Under the term "Jews" we are not only intended to understand the historical contemporaries of Jesus Christ nor the people who live in the present-day Israel.

The Jews in this Play symbolise anyone on whom we can offload our own evilness.

The point of a Passion Play in the past and today still should be the exact opposite. For instance in Bach's St Matthew Passion, the passage: *O Lord what you suffered is all my burden*. We the audience are all the evil characters in the Play.

However this season goes there must be pressure for a new play text in 1980. Returning to older historical examples will scarcely help, nor will reconstructions of documented events from the year 33AD.

A new standpoint on the Passion and on the attitude towards the Jews has been called for by the Church.

There is no danger that Oberammergau is a training-ground for neo-Nazis.

However, the anti-Jewish tones of the play can give rise to renewed intolerance and it is not the Jews but the Christians who should be most concerned about this.

Friedrich Weigend

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 16 May 1970)

Broken records

Two world records were celebrated to deafening cheers in a dance hall in Offenbach, not far from Frankfurt.

"The Hungry Love", a five-man band had played without interruption for 125 hours, beating the previous record for playing the Blues non-stop by nine hours.

Cornelia Edinger, 19, had danced in another Offenbach dance hall for a period of 51 hours without stopping, also creating a new world record.

The rules for playing Blues without stopping allowed one member of the band to rest for two hours each day.

Cornelia not only beat the previous holder of the record for dancing the longest time at a stretch in hours but also in her condition after the marathon. She was as fresh as a daisy afterwards, although she did say that her legs felt a little heavy.

Pop singer Johnny Halliday, the previous holder, who danced non-stop for 48 hours was completely exhausted when he had finished.

French star Halliday danced his long dance in 1968.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 19 May 1970)

NEWS IN BRIE

Giants meeting

Berlin is experiencing an invasio giants. A meeting is being held of the European club for tall people.

Five hundred big men from Den Sweden, Switzerland, Austria and Federal Republic are taking part.

The women are all over 1.80 metre feet), the men are all more than metres, the minimum height for m ship of the club.

The star of the meeting is a ma can boast a height of 2.36 metre inches).

The congress revolves round the lems of being tall. The main one course finding a suitable wardrobe. of the giants require shoe sizes of 18, and finding them is not simpl the peg clothing is rarely suitab people over 1.90 metres.

One of the aims of the conferen organise another united appeal t State. Tall people are still smarting the rebuff the Bundestag gave th 1952 when they asked for tax relie giants.

The Club is trying to muster its and attract new members. One idea have is that there is not only strength also savings in numbers — they hope t able to obtain clothes cheaply by bu in bulk. The Federal Republic brand the club has so far 2,500 members.

In addition to this the European gi assembled in Berlin are making a soc occasion of it. They belong to a minor group which often feels itself to be outsider in social events.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 9 May

Seasoned travellers

Katharina Fischer, from Düssel who is 102 years young started with her regular annual long journey.

In the 103rd spring of her life sprightly grandmother and her son ard, who is a mere 70 years old, their bags and set off once again.

The old lady's trip was abroad, sin likes to get far away from home. Th travellers prefer to hit the road in direction of Paris, Avignon, the Pyre and the land of the Basques.

Katharina Fischer has a list of reg hotel stops and in each she is trea quite rightly as a VIP. At her arrival whole hotel staff springs into actio Nothing is too good for this season traveller.

She is particular about one thing daily supply of mocha coffee. All h regular hotels serve this "à la Madam Fischer".

Mrs Fischer's recipe for a long life mocha, a taste of wine and a lot of fru juice, her elixirs.

As Konrad Adenauer in Cadenabb was once greeted by the mayor, council and the military governor, so Katharina Fischer given an accolade the Basque city of Irun.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 6 May 1

White taxis

Taxi drivers in this country at the annual conference in Bad Harzb have agreed that taxis may in future ivory in colour.

The intention is to make a contribution towards road safety and make the mosphere inside taxis in hot summ weather less oppressive.

(DIE WELT, 9 May 197

■ SPORT

Quarter-tonners dominate Heligoland regatta

In past years one-tonners were considered to be the kings of the regatta. This season quarter-tonners will be the subject of debate, and not merely because Ulli Libor of Hamburg will this August be defending the international cup he won in Holland a year ago at Travemünde.

Five-hundredweight yachts have proved so successful that they have established new yardsticks in seagoing yachtsmanship. Offshore regattas can not only be sailed but also convincingly won in a 25,000-Mark plastic-hulled yacht designed by Klaus Feltz and Ulli Libor. The North Sea regatta, the opening event of the season, is a case in point.

Libor-Porsche quarter-tonners have already proved more than a match for all comers in the Cuxhaven, Bremerhaven and Heligoland regattas. Hamburg Dragon-class yachtsman Horst Schuldt and his Jonas III was the best of 67 entrants on the Elbe and on the Weser Flying Dutchman ace Berend Beilken left 56 larger craft standing. He reached Heligoland in the midfield of far larger yachts that had left Bremerhaven ten minutes before his own Astang.

The superiority of quarter-tonners was then confirmed in the Heligoland circuit in a way that will be the subject of much heated debate. In force three to four winds and on a calm sea three quarter-tonners, Berend Beilken's Astang, Horst Schuldt's Jonas III and Ulli Libor's Bestang, led the field of 77 craft round the twenty-mile course.

All three were well ahead of the rest when Schuldt succeeded in passing Beilken in the final stages of the race. The thrilling finish, which decided which of three ace yachtsmen was to take home which cup or trophy, made no difference to the general conclusion, though.

There can no longer be the slightest doubt that not even the fastest and best-manned touring yachts of conventional build stand a chance against the Libor-Porsche racers.

The smallest craft won not only by handicap time, they actually sailed faster than larger vessels carrying more sail. This is a clear indication that superior design and not merely the formula classification determined the outcome.

"The others can sail like world champions but they aren't going to win," Berend Beilken frankly claims. He reckons that a distinction will have to be made between touring and racing yachts, otherwise tourers will lose interest in regattas.

His own yacht, which is 24 ft 6 in. long, 7 ft 10 in. wide, has 33.9 sq. yd. of sail and 66 sq. yd. of spinnacre, weighs a mere 1.3 tons, less than the leaden keel of regatta touring yachts, which of course have the added weight of their interior and equipment. By comparison the successful quarter-tonners are spartanly equipped, out and out racers, oceangoing yawls.

Berend Beilken feels the design is so epoch-making that he even considers the one-tonner now under construction by a Bremen syndicate in which his brother Hans aims to win back the one-tonner cup next year in New Zealand to be moderately progressive. Yet few of the yachtsmen gathered at Heligoland had much to say in favour of the lightweight quarter-tonners.

Opinions differed as to the design and the bright colours of the newcomers led to Beilken's own bright red Astang being christened the Orange-Box.

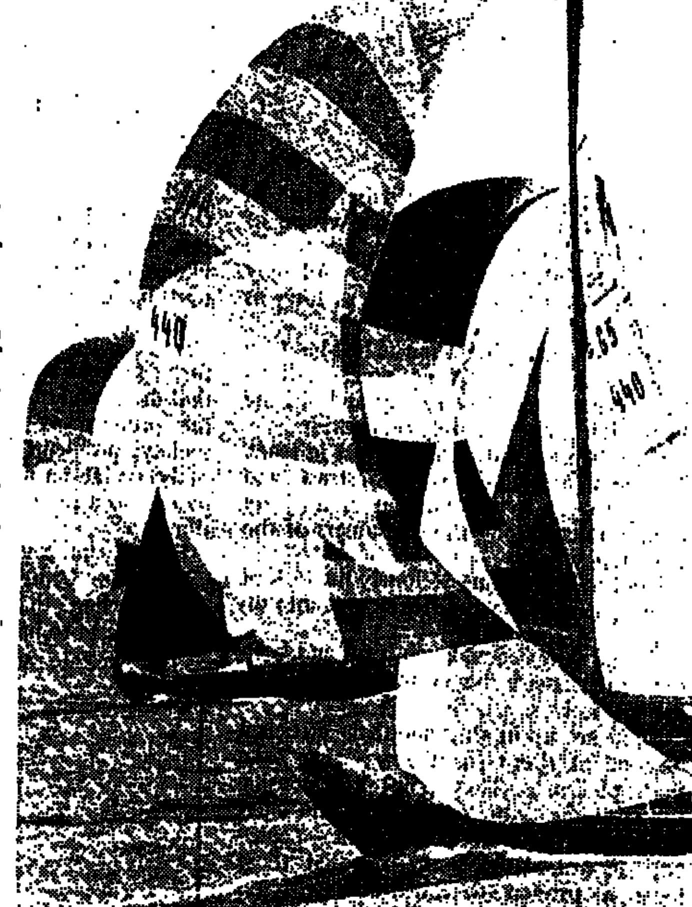
The only advantage that most yachtsmen were prepared to concede the Libor-Porsche craft was that of speed. It is doubtful whether this attitude will hold up developments.

Touring and racing yachts will probably be started separately in order to give the bulkier craft a sporting chance.

There was less excitement on the major circuit. Germania VI, with Hans-Viktor Howaldt of Frankfurt at the rudder, came in first in eight hours 58 seconds. Sailing counter-clockwise around the island in east to north-easterly winds had the disadvantage that there was little opportunity for tacking over the sixty-mile course.

Even so, yachtsmen were satisfied with the race and the glorious sunshine.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 19 May 1970)



Quarter-tonners under full sail

(Photo: Sven Simon)

Javelin man breaks first record in new athletics season

In his third throw this year 24-year-old Klaus Wolfermann of Gendorf SC broke this country's first athletics record in the new season in Burgkirchen, Upper Bavaria.

He threw the javelin 274 ft 5 in., a distance only one German has ever before bettered and that was Manfred Stolle of Potsdam, who managed 281 ft 7 in. in 1968, the year of the Mexico Olympics.

The difference is, of course, that no one can yet tell whether or not this early-season throw might not just be a foretaste of things to come from Wolfermann.

Maybe it is because of the unassuming though self-confident air of the 24-year-old sports instructor from Altdorf, near Nuremburg, that he has not made headlines in the past.

We javelin men, says Hermann Rieder, head of the department of physical education at Heidelberg University, have always been a little off the beaten track.

Rieder, who used to be a top-flight javelin-thrower himself, is this country's head javelin coach. His comment was evidently intended to explain why it is that Wolfermann has only now become newsworthy.

The Burgkirchen trials were part of a short course organised by Rieder, who added that he was only too pleased that Wolfermann had started off so well. His first throw was a mere 242 ft 2 in., followed by a misthrow and then 252 ft 4 in.

Following the 274 ft 5 in. Wolfermann created an impression of far greater and more explosive power but "Unfortunately I was unable to come to a halt and overstepped the mark by four to six inches," Wolfermann himself comments.

Although it is strictly speaking against the rules to do so coach Rieder had this misthrow measured. "It was a considerable distance, as we could see, but we were astounded when the measurement came to 293 ft 3 in."

Hermann Rieder was not unduly upset when the adjudicator raised his red flag. "It was only a minor contest. We have now seen what Wolfermann is capable of, even though he still has a lot to learn in the way of technique. At the next convenient opportunity he will throw another record."

Klaus Wolfermann is now only too eager to try his hand against international competition. "I need major competitions." As though his thoughts had been read the AAA announced in Kassel that he has been personally invited to compete against Jorma Kinnunen, Pauli Nevala and the new eighty-metre man Lars Avellan, who recently threw the javelin ten inches less than Wolfermann's record, in Helsinki on 4 June.

Klaus Wolfermann has the typical stature of a javelin man. He is five foot eleven tall and weighs thirteen stone nine. He might almost be described as a German Kinnunen (the Finnish world record-holder is five foot nine and weighs thirteen stone four).

"Thanks to weight-training and a varied training programme I am a little more compact and powerful than I used to be."

At the age of nineteen he threw the javelin 239 ft 10 in., gradually progressing to his present distance with a slight drop in 1967 ("Because of working for my PE diploma in Munich I was unable to train as much as I would have liked.")

Klaus Wolfermann is now doing national service. Coach Rieder has nothing but praise for the obligingness of his superior officers.

(DIE WELT, 20 May 1970)



Javelin-thrower Klaus Wolfermann

(Photo: Nordbild)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT $ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.85
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.80
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.60
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d